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THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR POWNALL, QUAKERS

BY
S. W. EDWARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR POWNALL, QUAKERS

THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR POWNALL, QUAKERS

of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Being An Account of Some of the Descendants of George and Eleanor Pownall, Quakers, Who Settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania Near the Falls of the Delaware River, 1682. Also Some Account of the Mattison, Wallace, Michael and Other Families Allied Thereto

By

Sterling W. Edwards

PREFACE

In bringing together certain scattered accounts of a few of the descendants of George and Eleanor Pownall, it is recognized that this record is not only brief but that much important and valuable data is missing. Such sources as were available were consulted and such spare time as could be found in a busy period of World War II was inadequate to fully study further sources.

However, as a beginning point for genealogical research of any of the families mentioned herein the present work may be helpful. Those who have further data of value to contribute are invited to send it to the undersigned. Thus in course of time a more detailed second edition may be possible.

The sources of the data are given whenever family tradition and record are authenticated in public records or other published works. Much family data is taken direct from a four page manuscript prepared by my cousin, George Romine Wallace Esquire, deceased, of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, and very kindly placed at my disposal by his son, William Romine Wallace Esquire, of the same place.

One copyof this work has been deposited in each of the following places:

Genealogical Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, 1, Maryland

Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania

William Romine Wallace Esquire, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

No attempt has been made to trace out the various lines from George and Eleanor Pownall, other than the line down to the author and his children, which, at the date of this writing, is given with some degree of detail. Perhaps in time the full and comprehensive record may be filled in by members of the family interested in the work and to assist such an effort the present structural form is included. To that end the writer will consider his personal copy as a "work book" for future additions and corrections.

For more detailed accounts of the countryside in which the earlier generations began their adventure, and of their lives and times, the reader is referred to the various works in the Bibliography, and, in particular, to the many records and items in the keeping of the Bucks County Historical Society of Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

The present restrictions upon travel make it impossible to verify, by search in the original records, much of the data given here on individual members of the early generations, and hence much reliance has been placed on available secondary sources. This course admits of some error and where extreme accuracy is essential in the making of future records,

the data given may be checked, for the most part, in original records. The Courthouse at Doylestown, papers and records in the possession of descendants, and the records of the various Quaker Monthly Meetings of Bucks County, and adjacent areas, offer original accounts.

The blank sheets are inserted in the various copies being prepared of this work to serve as work sheets for entering missing data by those of the family or other students who may be interested.

- S. W. E.

THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR POWNALL, QUAKERS

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THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR POWNALL, QUAKERS

Chapter 1 - The Grant Of William Penn To George Pownall

THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR POWNALL, QUAKERS

Chapter 1 - The Grant Of William Penn To George Pownall

George and Eleanor (Elinor, Ellenor) Pownall arrived in the Delaware River on 9, 2?, 1682, in the ship Friends Adventure, Thomas Wall, Captain, accompanied by five children, Reuben, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rachel and Abigail, and three servants. The names of these servants were John Brearly, Robert Taylor and Martha Worral, each of whom, as was the custom, was to serve four years at wages of fifty shillings and a grant to each of fifty acres of land. They were to be (turned) "loose", or become "freemen" the a9th day of 7mo, 1686 (old style).

Some review of the conditions under which the eastern continent of North America was settled by western Europeans will be helpful in refreshing the mind of the reader, and some facts on the earlier history of America will permit the settling of George and Eleanor Pownall, in a period about which much has been written, to be clearly understood.

From the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, 1492, a century and a half elapsed before the settling and cultivation of America began in the sense of real colonization. During this period the French, English, Dutch and Spanish contended with each other from Mexico to Labrador and their monarchs freely granted to favorites, and others, huge domains, unmapped; or sold such lands when they needed funds.

Desiring to pay off a debt, and at the same time rid England of a "troublemaker", Charles II of England, on the 4th of March 1681, granted to William Penn the area which now generally corresponds to the pre-

sent State of Pennsylvania. On that day the King of England, by virtue of the principle of "squatter's rights," turned over to William Junior, son of Admiral Sir William Penn, deceased, to whom the debt was owing, a territory of over twenty-eight million acres. William Junior then purchased most of what is now the State of Delaware from the Duke of York, afterwards James II of England, and for many years the counties of New Castle, Sussex and Kent were a part of Pennsylvania.

Penn and his co-religionists had suffered much by reason of his adherence to the tenets of the Quaker religion (see elsewhere). Parliament failed to protect them and end their persecution. Already many Quakers had left England for America, and in due course Penn followed. During 1682, twenty-three ships arrived with immigrants, and during the next year probably as many as fifty. By this time societies were formed in Germany, for example, at Frankfort-On-The-Main, Louisberg, Bremen and Lubec, to open trade and send immigrants to Pennsylvania. The rights and guarantees Penn made the colonists, and the form of government he set up, have been a model for democratic forms ever since.

Almost immediately upon landing, Penn called the chiefs of the neighboring tribes of Indians together, and a treaty was made which stood for fifty years. It was simply a promise between whites and reds of fair dealing and fair treatment.[1] And to those various nationali-

1. I. H. M'Cauley, Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pa. pp 1 - 15.

ties which had arrived and settled before him, he pledged "liberty of conscience, and the full and free enjoyment of all their civil rights."

The first counties erected in the State were Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, in 1682. And it was to Bucks that George and Eleanor Pownall came, their servants and their children, and their memories of all of both good and evil that they had left behind forever in the old country.

The guarantee of "loosing" the servants is set forth on a later page and was their assurance in legal terms as to what was required of them and what they should receive when they had served their times. It was also an illustration of one method of the settling upon farms of small acreage. Whether these grants were, at the end of the four-year term of service, to be surveyed out of the original patent of George Pownall, is not known, but at a later date the land in possession of Eleanor, after George's death, had diminished to 250 acres, and this was no doubt due, in part, to a division of the estate among the family members. The oldest son, in Pennsylvania, no longer succeeded to the entire property of his father, as in England. One account[2] states that after the death of George Pownall the "widow retained possession of his property."

George was a Senior Yeoman of Lostock Gralam,[3] County of Palatine

2. William J. Buck, History of Bucks County, Pa. p 86.
3. Lostock Gralam is a village on the railroad in the western part of the Parish of Knutsford, County of Cheshire (Chester) England.

of Chester, England. The word Yeoman is sometimes defined as "a small landowner," "a man free-born," and it is quite safe to say that having lived upon the land in the mother country, he would anticipate little difficulty in adjusting himself to an agricultural life upon the rich and virgin soil of the Delaware region.

The Deed of Grant to the 1000 acres upon which George and Eleanor settled was undoubtedly conveyed to him in England as it bears the date, "the one and twentieth day of March in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and one" or as the Quakers would have it, 1stmo 21, 1681. The latter is usually read as first month, the twenty-first, 1681, and is old style (O. S.). From the records of William Penn's administration of affairs in the Pennylvania proprietary many such grants were conveyed in England before the grantees sailed for America.[4]

Penn's Royal Charter made him and his heirs absolute lords of the soil and the officers of the land office were his agents. Large sections of land were disposed of before he left England, to be surveyed afterward. One hundred pounds (100) was paid for a full share of 5000 acres, and 50 shillings quit-rent, which entitled the holder to 100 acres in the city plat. Those who could settle six families got their land for nothing.

Before 1700 the usual method of granting land was by Lease and Re-lease, and the rent, generally, was a penny sterling per acre.

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4. Gen. W. W. H. Davis, History of Bucks County, Pa. pp 79-82. This map prepared by Thomas Holme, and published in London, locates the patent to Elinor Fownall, Thomas Janney and others of this account, as being in the great bend of the Delaware River.

The patent was to be issued when the purchase money was paid. The price of land increased as the country became more settled, and the quit-rents were riased slightly.

The pownall tract, as originally drawn[5] was a long rectangle, five to six times as long as wide and is immediately south of the lands of Thomas Bond, east of the larger grant of Thomas Janney and north of the lands of William Yardley. The Lease and the Re-lease of this tract are given below:

(C O P Y)

L E A S E

T H I S I N D E N T U R E Made the one and twentieth day of March in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and one and in ye four thirtieth year of reign of King Charles the second over England &c., BETWEEN William Penn, of Forminghurst in the County of Sussex, Esq., of the one part, and George Pownall of Lostock Gralam in the County Palatine of Chester, Yeoman, of the other part:

WITNESSETH, that the said William Penn for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings of lawful money of England to him in hand paid by the said George Pownall, the receipt whereof

---

5. See footnote 4.

he doth hereby acknowledge, hath bargained and sold, and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said George Pownall the full and just proportion and quantity of one thousand acres of land, every acre to be admeasured and computed according to the dimensions of acres mentioned and appointed in and by the Statute made in the three and thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward the first, SITUATE, lying and being within the Province of Pennsylvania, the said one thousand acres to be allotted and set out in such places or parts of the said Province and in such manner and at such time or times as by certain concessions or constitutions bearing date the eleventh day of July last past and signed, sealed and executed by and between the said William Penn on the one part, and the said George Pownall and the other purchasers of lands within the said Province, of the other part; at the time of the sealing and execution of these presents, are agreed, limited and appointed; TOGETHER with the rents and profits of the said one thousand acres and every part and parcel thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the one thousand acres hereinbefore mentioned and intended to be bargained and sold with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said George Pownall, his Executors and Assigns from the day next before the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence

next ensuing and fully to be compleat and ended. YIELDING AND PAYING therefore for and during the said term unto the said William Penn and his Heirs the rent of one pepper corn only at or upon the last day of the said term if the same be lawfully demanded to the intent that by virtue of these presents and of the statute for transferring uses into possession, George Pownall may be in the actual possession of all and singular the premises and be enabled to accept of a grant, release, confirmation and conveyance thereof and of the reversion and inheritance thereof and of every part and parcel thereof to him and his Heirs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties to these presents, Indentures interchangeably set their hands and seals. Dated the day and year first above written.

Wm. Penn (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of:

Tho. Rudyard,
Tho. Cox,
Harbert Springer.

Recorded the 12th of ye 8th month 1686

(C O P Y)

RELEASE

THIS INDENTURE Made the two and twentieth day of March in the year of ye Lord one thousand six hundred eighty

and one and in the four and thirtieth year of the reign of King Charles the second in England &c., BETWEEN William Penn of the Worminghurst in the County of Suxxex, Esq., of the one part and George Pownall of Lostock Gralam in the County Palatine of Chester, Yeoman, of the other part :

WHEREAS King Charles the second by his Settlers' Patents and under the Great Seal, of England, bearing date the fourth day of March in the three and thirtieth year of his reign for the consideration therein mentioned, hath given and granted unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns all that tract of land in America with the Islands therein contained and thereunto belonging as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River from twelve miles distant Northward of New Castle town to the two and fortieth degree of Northern Latitude and extendeth Westward Five degrees in Longitude and is bounded on the South by a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from Newcastle aforesaid Northwards and Westwards to the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northern Latitude and then by a straight line Westward to the limit of Longitude above mentioned, together with divers great powers, preheminences, authorities, royalties, franchises and immunities and hath erected the said tract of land into a Province or Seignory by the name of Pennsylvania in order to the establishing of a Colony and Plantation in the - And hath thereby also further granted to the said William Penn, his heirs

and assigns from time to time power and license to assign, alien, grant, demise or enfeoff such parts and parcels of the said Province or tract of land as he or they shall think fit to such person or persons as shall be willing to purchase the same in fee simple, fee tail or for the term of life or years to be holden of the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns as of the Seignory of Windsor by such customs and services and rents as shall seem fit to the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns and not immediately of the said King, his heirs and successors notwithstanding the statute Quia exemptores terrarum made in the reign of King Edward the first.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH That the said William Penn as well for and in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds sterling, moneys to him in hand paid by the said George Pownall the receipt whereof, he, the said William Penn doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof and of every part thereof doth acquit, and discharge the said George Pownall, his Executors and Administrators as of the rents and services hereinafter reserved, hath aliened, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth alien, grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said George Pownall in his actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made for one whole year by Indenture bearing date the day next before the date of these presents and by force of the Statute for transferring of uses into possession and to his heirs and assigns, the full and

just proportion and quantity of one thousand acres of land, every acre to be admeasured and computed according to the dimensions of acres mentioned and appointed in and by the statues made in the three and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the first,

SITUATE, lying and being within the said tract of land or province of Pennsylvania, the said one thousand acres of land to be allotted and set out in such places or parts of the said tract or Province and in such manner and at such times or times as by certain concessions or constitutions bearing date the eleventh day of July last past and signed, sealed and executed by and between the said William Penn on the one part and the said George Pownall and other purchasers of lands within the said tract of Province of the other part, are agreed, limited and appointed, or hereafter to be signed, sealed and executed by and between the same parties shall be agreed, limited and appointed. AND ALSO all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said William Penn of, in, and to the said one thousand acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said one thousand acres and every part and parcel of the same to him, the said George Pownall, his heirs and assigns forever. To the use of him the said George Pownall, his heirs and assigns forever. TO BE HOLDEN in free and common soccage of him the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns as of the said Seignory of Windsor, YIELDING AND PAYING therefore

yearly unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns the Chief or Quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres of the said one thousand acres at or from the first day of March forever, in lieu and stead of all services and demands whatsoever.

AND the said William Penn for himself, his heirs and assigns, doth covenant and agree to and with the said George Pownall, his heirs and assigns in manner and form following, that is to say, that he, the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns, shall and will by and before such time or times as for that purpose are limited and appointed in and by such constitutions or concessions made or hereafter to be made as aforesaid, clear acquit and discharge the said one thousand acres so to be set out as shall be therein appointed and every part of the same, of and from all manner of titles and claims of any Indian or native of the said tract or Province. AND ALSO that he, the said George Pownall, his heirs and assigns shall and may quietly and peaceably have, hold and enjoy the said one thousand acres and every part thereof according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, without the let disturbance or interruption of him the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim from, by, or under him, them or any of them. AND FURTHER that he, the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, Shall and Will from time to time make, do and execute all such further act and other acts

thing and things, conveyances and assurances whatsoever as by or in pursuance of or accoding to the true intent of such concessions or constitutions so made or to be made as aforesaid shall be agreed or appointed for the better conveying and assuring of the said one thousand acres to him, the said George Pownall, and his heirs to the use of him and his beirs. AND LASTLY, it is the true intent and meaning of all the parties to these presents for the better preserving and securing the title of the said one thousand acres. AND the said George Pownall doth for himself, his heirs or assigns covenant, promise and agree to and with the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns that he, the said George Pownall, his heirs or assigns within the space of six months after such time as a Public Register shall be appointed and settled within the said tract or Province, Shall and Will cause and procure these presents or sufficient memorandums of the same to be entered and rolled in the said Register in such manner and sort as shall be for that purpose ordained and appointed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties to these presents have to these presents Indentures interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Wm. Penn (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of :

Tho. Rudyard
Harb't Springett
Tho. Cox

Know all men by these presents, that I, William Penn of Wor-

minghurst in the County of Sussex, Esq., have had and received of and from George Pownall of Lostock Gralam in the County Palatine of Chester, Yeoman, the sum of twenty pounds, sterling, being for the purchase of one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, and the consideration money mentioned to be paid in and by one pair of Indentures of Release and confirmation bearing even date herewith, and made between me the said William Penn of the one part, and the said George Pownall of the other part, according to the purport of the same Indentures of and from which said sum of twenty pounds, I, the said William Penn do hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, release, quit-claim and forever discharge the said George Pownall, his heirs, executors administrators and assigns and every of them, by these presents. Witness my hand and seal this two and twentieth day of March duo qui 1681, duoq RR's Car Sidi nunc Angla &c XXXIIII.

Wm. Penn (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of :

Tho. Rudyard
Tho. Cox
Harb't Springett

Recorded the 12th day of ye 8th month 1686.

Recorded in Release and Lease Book A. No. 1 page 130.

State of Pennsylvania) s. s.
City and County of Philadelphia)

I Charles J. Ponner Recorder of Deeds &c., in and for the City and County do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Lease and Release found of record in my office in Exemplification Book No. 8 Page 586 &c.

Witness my hand and seal of office this Nineteenth day of May A. D. 1945.

Charles J. Ponner
Recorder of Deeds

By Ernest Turighe
Deputy Recorder

(Seal)

Whether or not the grant was located in Makefield, uppermost of the four river townships, whose boundaries were several times adjusted, and beyond which was "an undiscovered country," or, as is stated elsewhere, in Solebury (Soulbury, in some sources) township,[6] it seems clear from Holme's map that the location was north of New Hope, Pennsylvania, along the Delaware. The son, George, in 1710, settled in Solebury where he had purchased from his brother Reuben, a tract of 484 acres, north of Primrose Creek about 2 miles north of New Hope. This, of course, may have been a part of the original tract in the possession of Reuben. There were no legal sub-divisions in Bucks county earlier than 1692, although limits and names had already been given to many of the settlements. The solving of the question of the

6. Eastburn Reeder, Early Settlers of Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa.

exact location of the original grant and the land of George Junior, may have to await further study by one learned in the earlier geography of Bucks county.

One month after George Pownall, the immigrant, arrived on the Delaware, and quite logically, we may assume, while engaged in work on his grant, he was killed by a falling tree. The date of his death was 10mo 30, 1682.

It will be noted that the account of the Pownall family arrival as given in Davis's History of Bucks County Pennsylvania[7] differs from the List of Arrivals record in Phineas Pemberton's hand-riting.[8] Thus " . . . George Pownall and Eleanor, his wife, of Laycock, in the County of Chester, farmer, with five children and three servants, John Breasly, Robert Saylor and Martha Norral. He was killed by the fall of a tree, the first accidental death in the county, one month and 2 days after his arrival and a son George was born twelve days afterward . . . "

The following years were no doubt trying ones for the family of Eleanor Pownall. The regularity of the severe winters, the periodic

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7. Davis, History, p 58.
8. J. H. Battle, The History of Bucks County, p 672. The original of the printed List of Arrivals included in this work, and in Phineas Pemberton's handwriting is in the collection of the Bucks County Historical Association. As given above the names of George and Eleanor Pownall head the List, which is arranged into five columns. In the first column: "George Pownall and Ellenor his wife of Leylock in the County of Chester, in old England, yeoman came in the ship Called the Friends Adventure, the Mr. Thomas Wall, arrived the 28th of the 7mo 1682." In the second column, Children: "Reuben, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rachel, Abigail

floods with their consequent destruction of life and property and the hazards of life in an almost unbroken wilderness, all no doubt made life for the mother uneasy and full of care those first few years. Great mortality prevailed in the huge land flood of 1687[9] and in the one which followed in 1692 when the rough waters reached to the second stories of houses on the lowlands. Still another came on February the 16th, 1731.

Whether or not Eleanor and her family lived in a dug cave in the side of a hill these first two winters is not known.[10] Many arrivals had and were doing so, until they were able to get suitable structures built. Some of the early families retraced to the settled portions of Maryland to spend the time until spring when the weather became more suited to building. It would be extremely interesting to know how the Pownalls managed for shelter and food the first years.

The death of George left Eleanor in possession of the original grant, but the estate was undoubtedly administrated and changes in ownership of a part of it, as has been said here, no doubt took place. In 1684 Eleanor was listed as an owner of cattle, together with Joshua Hoopes, William Paxson and others.

Pownall. In the third column, Servants: John Brearley, Thos. Leistor and Martha Worrall." In the fourth column, Time of Service: "To serve 4 years. Loose the 29 of the 7mo 1686." In the fifth column, Wages and Land: John Brearley, Thomas Leister "50s at the end of their time, and 50 acres of land a piece." Martha only "50 acres of land." In 12mo 6, 1685, a Martha Worral married Samuel Dark.

9. Buck, History, p 81.
10. "Log Houses of Bucks County" by Col. Henry D. Paxson, Papers, Bucks County Historical Association, Vol. IV, P 204. For a full account of the early habitations of those who landed in Bucks County in the years 1680 and after, this article provides much detailed description. The first log meeting house for Falls Meeting in also described.

In 1704 the Will of Richard Hough, a neighbor, indicates that Eleanor Pownall retained but 250 acres of the original grant. Thomas Janney had 1000 acres. A study of the papers of the original grant's administration, if any, after the death of George Pownall would doubtless indicate what division was made of the property.

A further record states that landowners in Makefield Township, which comprised both Upper and Lower Makefield, were, among others, Eleanor Pownall, William Pownall,[11] Thomas Janney and "John Clows 1000 acres."

11. Cannot trace a Wm. Pownall.

Chapter 2 – The Family Of George And Eleanor Pownall: First Generation

Chapter 2 - The Family Of George And Eleanor Pownall: First Generation

The remainder of this work will give the structural form for the family lines down to the author, together with some notes on certain of the family members. For the purpose of this work no numbering system has been used in the early generations but it will be evident that should it be expanded into a comprehensive genealogy at some future date, some form of numbering for reference purposes would have to be adopted. The one which is used in the Michael Genealogy (see Appendix) would be a suitable system. The names underscored will enable the reader to follow the generations down to the author's family.

George Pownall - Eleanor ?

B ? D - 10mo, 30, 1682 B - D -

Married in England

Children

Reuben	b	1668	d		M - Mary Stacy
Elizabeth	b		d		M - Joseph Clows
Sarah	b		d	10mO 1, 1694	
Rachel	b		d		M - Thomas Janney
Abigail	b	1678	d	4mo 17, 1749	M - Wm. Paxnon
George, Junior	b	11mo 11, 1682	d	1748	M - Hannah Hutchinson

It will have been noted from the foregoing text that the first five children were born in England. George Junior was the only child born of George and Eleanor in America.

Eleanor Lownall - Joshua Hoopes (Second Husband)

Married 10mo 20, 1693 B - D - 1723

Children

b d M -

Eleven years after the death of her first husband, Eleanor Pownall married Joshua Hoopes, the immigrant, an original settler in Falls township, and the ancestor of the family of that name in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He came from Cleveland, Yorkshire and arrived 9mo 1683 with his wife Isabel and children: Daniel, Margaret and Christian. They settled in Falls and his wife died soon thereafter, in the spring of 1684. He was active in local affairs, and was a member of the jury to designate the five townships. His son Daniel removed to Chester County, in 1690, where he married Jane Merrilow and settled at Westtown. This family had nineteen children.

Entries in the Quaker records of Falls Meeting bearing on the marriage of Eleanor Pownall and Joshua Hoopes are: "Joshua Hoopes received on certificate from Gainsborough Monthly Meeting, held at Rowsby, England, dated 1683, 3, 4." In 1693, 2, 5 Joshua was liberated or "left free" to marry Eleanor Pownall. Daniel Hoopes, on 1696, 9, 4 got a certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting to marry Jane Merri-

low, daughter of Thomas. In 1697, 5, 7 Eleanor Hoopes was "disowned for disunity."

Another entry gives the names of Joshua Hoopes (and others) and sets forth that "It was concluded in quarterly meeting at Middletown, 22nd of the 12thmo, 1710, that a substantial house of brick or stone should be built and that the Friends appointed to take the dimensions consisted of a committee of five, including Joseph Kirkbride and Joshua Hoopes."[12]

Eleanor Hoopes - John Neal, Junior (Third Husband)

Married at Falls Meeting
Intentions declared 2mo 8, 1723

Children

b d M -

John Neal, Junior may have been the John Neald, or his son, who arrived in Bucks County from England with Thomas Janney. The Quaker records show "In 1723, 10, 4 Eleanor Pownall reported married to John Neel, Junior."

12. "Friends Old Meeting House in Bristol, Pennsylvania" Papers, BCHS, Vol. IV, p 93.

Chapter 3 - The Society Of Friends, Or Quakers

Chapter 3 - The Society Of Friends, Or Quakers

The first several generations of the Pownall family were of the faith known as Quakers, and it seems important here to give some account of the tenets and practices of the sect between the years 1650-1750.

This Christian sect was founded by George Fox about 1648. The members prefer to be called "Friends." The name "Quaker" is accounted for in several ways, one of which explains that it was bestowed in derision, and originated in Fox's exhortation to the English magistrates to "tremble at the name of the Lord."[13]

George Fox was born in Leicestershire, England,[14] about 1624, and in due time was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He was of a retiring disposition and, gradually coming to the belief that he was subject to inner, spiritual voices, he took counsel with himself concerning the proper means to reform men from their disorderly lives. As Fox developed his beliefs, and converts to his movement increased, the central theme of Quaker teaching appeared to be "that the individual is personally directed by the Holy Spirit, the Inner Light."

Originally these prominent differences between Friends and other sects, among others, were noted: Plain dressing; use of "thee" and

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13. The World Book, Vol. 14, p 5901 and elsewhere.
14. Burden and Parker, A History Of All Religions, PP 500-502 and elsewhere.

"thou" in ordinary conversation; members taking part in religious meetings when moved by the Holy Spirit; baptism and communion as spiritual concepts with no outward ritual; and women ministers.

The early dress of the English Quaker was brown, or a dark, plain color. Hats were broadbrimmed and flat. At this time they kept no festivals; met regularly every Sunday at which meeting each spoke or prayed as the spirit moved him; cared little for academic degrees; set small value on knowledge of languages; were somewhat contemptuous of philosophy and divinity; rejected titles of honor in church or state; called Protestant clergymen Hirelings; and placed no limit on the number of their ministers. They felt the spirit to be free and hence not subject to the regulations of synods, worldly learning, wisdom of customs.

As advocates of non-resistance they suffered, and were later to continue to suffer much persecution, ill-treatment, confiscation of goods and imprisonment, nor was it accepted in that day the reason for their opposition on religious grounds to the taking or administering of oaths or a like opposition to war in any form.

The teachings of Fox thus being in such striking contrast to the generally practiced religious forms of that period, those opposed to him and his followers soon found opportunity to cast him in prison in 1649 at twenty-five years of age. This first imprisonment is believed due to his growing tendency to dispute with the established divines and others, in which he was guided only by his "Inner Light" or divine voice.

As time went on Fox was stoned, abused, set in the stocks, and almost beaten to death for his eccentric conduct, in spite of which he defied all worldly judgment on his actions and preaching, and took comfort from the fact that daily his converts grew in number.

In 1654, Thomas Janney II of Pownall Fee Township, at the age of twenty-one, joined the Quakers. His son Thomas III, husband of Rachel Pownall, was born in England in 1671. Thomas II suffered, too, from persecution and abuse, as did many of those who arrived in Bucks County with George and Eleanor Pownall.

After William Penn became a member of the Quaker sect, the leaders and ministers of the Friends reduced their teachings and practices, it is said, to a semblance of order in a regular system AND adopted regulations for governing themselves. This family questions, disputes between neighbors, and various matters which now are ofttimes adjudicated in courts of law, were handled in the early days of Quaker settlement in Bucks County, in Monthly Meetings, as the Quakers were extremely anxious to keep their members from appearing before local courts whenever possible. As an illustration of this rule, a quarrel between William Paxson, Junior and John Scarborough, having been weighed and considered (and the Meeting being disturbed to hear of it) the said John was ordered to notify William that they both appear at the next Monthly Meeting and make a confession and end the matter.

A respected procedure for marriage gained acceptance among Friends. The youth were "christianly instructed in the concerns of the state of marriage," and a couple desiring to wed were made to declare their intentions before the members in meeting, who were permitted to register opposition. At a later meeting, this intention was published, somewhat in the nature of a bann; and still later, in the presence of friends and relatives, the couple made mutual declarations of love and responsibility to one another, which were recorded in a book for that purpose, following which they were dismissed. At a Monthly Meeting held at the home of Nicholas Waln, in 1684, in Bucks County, Henry Paxson (uncle of William Paxson who married Abigail Pownall) published his intended marriage with Marjorie Pluxley, which took place Dec 7, 1684. Such a marriage in England was, at first, illegal but at a later time became "valid and indissoluable contracts."

The Quaker movement began in America in July 1656, when Mary Fisher and Ann Austin landed in Boston. It was not long after th t the record shows these two and their followers persecuted as fanatics. They are reported to have deported themselves contrary to public custom and to have indulged in excessive actions, and many were declared criminals, subjected to beatings, mutilations and finally banishment with death promised on return. Many so returned and were executed.

History now disapproves both the "lamentable" acts of the Quakers in New England and the inhuman treatment accorded them by the magis-

trates. Indeed the Puritans of that time showed an overwhelming and abysmal ignorance in matters of common justice to minorities of other religious faiths quite aside from their often inhuman treatment of members of their own colony. The magistrates and leaders among the Puritans are more guilty of the two parties, as they should have known better how to deal more effectively and justly with a strife definitely religious and not political.

The Quakers had their strongest supporter in William Penn and their greatest foothold in Pennsylvania, founded by a Quaker. Fifty years of worship and peace saw the gradual increase of members of the sect and the erection of many well-built meeting houses, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1827, however, occured the first division in the ranks. Elias Hicks carried many Quakers away from the "Orthodox" principles by his particular interpretation of the "Inner Light" doctrine. At the present time the Orthodox branch outnumbers the Hicksite Quakers by about six to one.

The American Quarterly for February 1834 estimates the number of Quakers in America at 450 congregations and 220,000 population. In 1937, this figure has decreased to about 116,500 as a total membership for both branches.

Of Quaker persuasion, then, are many of the persons listed in the present work and many unlisted. It will not be difficult to understand why those of the first generations left England for the quiet haven of Penn's Woods in America. And it will be a source of pride that these

brave, silent and earnest people occupy a high place among the makers of this nation.

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Chapter 4 – The Families of George And Eleanor Pownall's Children: Second Generation

Chapter 4 - The Families Of George And Eleanor Pownall's Children: Second Generation

Reuben Pownall - Mary Stacy

Married at Crosswicks, New Jersey, 6mo 16, 1699

B - 4mo 2, 1677 D -

Children

b d M-

In 1700, 1, 6 Reuben secured a certificate to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to marry Mary Stacy, daughter of Mahlon. She was one of seven daughters who came in the ship Shield of Hull, Captain Towes, and landed 10 Nov. 1678. Mahlon Stacy is said to have descended from Stacy de Bellefield a French officer who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. A tanner from Yorkshire, England, Mahlon Stacy, together with four others bought a tenth of the province of West New Jersey in 1676. Engaging in various activities throughout his life, he acquired great wealth.

In 1680 Mahlon Stacy wrote a letter to his brother Revel Stacy of England describing the appearance of things in the new country. He wrote

> "as to the strange reports you hear of us to our count, I affirm they are not true, but fear they are spoken in envy. It is a country that produces all things for the sustenance of man in a plentiful manner, or I should be ashamed of what I have heretofore written; but having truth on my side, I can stand

before the face of all the evil spies. I have travelled through most of the settled places and some that are not, and find the country very apt to answer the expectations of the diligent. I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, planted by the Swedes, their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight and most delicious to the very taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree from a pippin kernel yield a barrel of curious cider, and peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts a peach-gathering.

"I could not but smile at the sight of it. They are a delicious fruit, and hang almost like our onions that are tied on ropes. I have seen and known this summer forty bushels of bold wheat harvested from one sown. We have from the time called May to Michaelmas, great stores of very good wild fruits, as strawberries, cranberries and huckleberries, which are much like bilberries in England, but far sweeter; the cranberries much like cherries for color and largeness, which may be kept until fruit comes in again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkey and great fowl; they are better to make tarts than either cherries or gooseberries; the Indians bring them to our houses in great plenty. My brother, Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts. From what I have observed, it is my judgment that fruit trees in this country destroy themselves by the very weight of their fruit. As for ve-

nison and fowls, we have great plenty; we have brought home to our houses by Indians seven or eight fat bucks of a day, and sometimes put by as many, having no occasion for them. My cousin, Revel, and I, with none of my men, went last third-month (5th month, N. S.) into the river to catch herrings, for at that time they came in great shoals into the shallows. We had no net, but after the Indian fashion, made a round pinfold about two yards over eight, a foot high, but left a gap for the fish to go in at, and made a back to lay in the gap to keep the fish in. When this was done, we took two long birches and tied their tops together, and went about a stone's cast above our said pinfold. Then hauling these birch boughs down the stream, we drove thousands before us, and as many got into our trap as it would hold. Then we began to throw them on shore as three or four of us would by two or three at a time. After this manner, in half an hour we could have filled a three bushel sack with as fine herring as ever I saw . . . . . As to beef and pork, there is great plenty of it and cheap; also good sheep. The common grass of the country feeds beef very fat. I have seen last fall in Burlington killed, eight or nine fat oxen and cows on a market day, all very fat . . . . . Though I have spoken only of herring (lest any should think we have little other sorts), we have great plenty of most sorts of fish that ever I saw in England besides several other sorts that are

not known there, as rock, cat-fish, shad, sheeps-head and sturgeon; and fowls as plenty, ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, and many other sorts. Indeed, the country, taken as a wilderness, is a brave country, though no place will please all. There is some barren land, and more wood than some would have upon their land, neither will the country produce corn without labor, nor is cattle got without something to buy them, nor break with plows, else it would be a brave country indeed; I question not, but all then would give it a good word. For my part I like it so well I never had the least thought of returning to England except on account of trade."

To others at home he wrote at almost the same time:

"This is a most brave place, whatever envious and evil spies may say of it. I could wish you all here. We have wanted nothing since we came higher but the company of our good friends and acquaintances. All our people are very well, and in a hopeful way to live much better than ever they did, and not only so, but to provide well for their prosperity. I know not one among the people that desires to be in England again, since settled. I wonder at our Yorkshire people that they had rather live in servitude, work hard all the year and not be three pence the better at the year's end, than to stir out of the chimney-corner and transport themselves to a place where, with the like paine, in two or three years they might know better things. I live as well

to my content and in as great plenty as ever I did, and in a far more likely way to get an estate.

(Signed) Mahlon Stacy

From the falls of the Delaware in West New Jerrey, the 26th of 4thmo, 1680." [15]

In addition to bringing seven daughters, he was accompanied by his cousin Thomas Revel and William Emley. Another of Mahlon's daughters was the second wife of Joseph Kirkbride, prominent in local affairs, but she died within three years, leaving two daughters, of whom one married Abel, son of Thomas Janney II; the other daughter married Reuben Pownall II. Abel, with his brother Joseph are said to have transferred to Loudon County, Virginia.

Reuben I was appointed, in 1690, overseer of highways above the falls of the Delaware.

Elizabeth Pownall - Joseph Clows

Married at Falls Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania April 1692 B - D -

Children

b d M -

15. The letters are quoted from Davis, History. But in the years to follow the glowing account is tempered by the occurrence of floods, previously mentioned, and of other calamities, one of which is described in the Moore family bible, now in the collection of the Bucks County Historical Association. Therein it is recorded "In the year of our Lord 1766, the Locust came by thusans by millions and by tens of thousan of millions, outnumberable. John Moore.

In 1692, 5, 6 Elizabeth Pownall was "left at liberty" to marry Joseph Clows by the Falls Meeting. John Clows, Junior of Oesworth, in the County of Chester, England, and his brother, the above Joseph, settled in Lower Makefield, Bucks County. A sister, Sarah, who married John Baintridge in 1685, and servant Henry Lingart, accompanied the brothers. These four arrived in America in 1682. John Junior died in 1683 and Lingart soon after his arrival.

Rachel Pownall - Thomas Janney III

Married 7mo 16, 1692 B - 12mo 5, 1671 D -

Children

b d M -

Thomas Janney II of Styal in Pownall Fee Township, Cheshire County, England, married Margery Heath of Horton. Her sister Anne married, in 1655, James Harrison, afterwards prominent in Pennsylvania affairs. Thomas II arrived in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the Endeavor and landed 7mo 29, 1683, settling in Lower Makefield. His children were: Jacob, Thomas III, Abel and Joseph, who came with him, and two servants, John Nield and Hannah Faulkner. John Nield was to serve 5 years and have 50 acres of land, while Hannah was to serve but 4, and also have 50 acres. Two daughters had both died in infancy in England. Thomas II was a preacher among the Friends and was active in local affairs until his return to England in 1695, where he died at the age of 63. In 1686 he gave an additional lot of land at Falls Meeting.

Thomas II the immigrant was the son of Thomas I and Elizabeth Janney of Pownall Fee Township, Wilmshow Parish, which was in Macclesfield Hundred, Cheshire County, England. Thomas I died 12mo 17, 1677 and his wife, 12mo 19, 1681. Thomas I had a brother Randall who married Anne Knevett, whose sons Randle and Thomas went to Philadelphia. Thomas II's brothers were Henry and Randle; and his sisters were Mary, Martha and Margaret. Henry who died 6mo 31, 1690, married Barbara Haguley, 1stmo 16, 1672-3, had 4 daughters and one son. Elizabeth, Mary and Tabitha went to Philadelphia after their father's death. Tabitha's son, William Fisher Junior, was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1773.

At the age of 21 in 1654, Thomas II joined the Quakers, became a minister, al already indicated, and for forty-two years continued in that capacity. He served in the Provincial Council, and on September 27, 1692 a jury to which he had been appointed a member set up five townships.

On June 4, 1690 Thomas Janney II gave the ground for a graveyard, which later was bounded by a stonewall. The present location is about one-half mile below Yardleyville, Pennsylvania. At Falls Meeting in 1695 there was appropriated the sum of 49 pounds toward repairing the loss of Thomas Janney by fire, but which Thomas Janney

is not stated.[16]

Another Thomas Janney, a nephew of Thomas Janney III, son of Jacob (brother of Thomas III) and Mary (Hough) Janney, was born 12, 27, 1707-8. He was disowned for disunity in 1731-5-7. In 1677, 9, 3 Thomas III was "liberated" to marry Rachel Pownall, perhaps a late entry. About this period a number of Janneys came into the county from Fairfax, Virginia, Monthly Meeting where they may have been subjected to persecution. The descendants, however, of Abel and Joseph Janney went to Loudon County, Virginia, and from there the Janneys spread to Baltimore and Washington.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Abigail Pownall - William Paxson

Married 12, 20, 1695 B - 10, 25, 1675 D - June 1719

Children

Mary Paxson	b 11mo 2, 1696	d		M -	
Abigail "	b 6m0 20, 1700	d		M -	
James "	b 9mo 5, 1702	d		M(1. Mary Horsman, in 1732 (2. Margaret Hodges, in 1730	
Thomas "	b 9mo 20, 1712	d	1782	M - Jane Canby	
Reuben "	b	d		M - Alice Simcock	
Esther "	b	d		M -	Clayton
Amy "	b	d		UNM	

16. It should be noted that through the first five generations of Pownalls, there are many of the same name. The Quakers used only a first name in their records for many years. Those who work on this genealogy in other lines are cautioned to distinguish from the records which "Reuben" or "George" is meant. Also the dates given are generally Old Style, and the months cannot be translated into present day months (See Appendix). For a full account of Thomas Janney II, see

The Paxsons settled in Middletown Township, and the record shows them also in Solebury.[17] William and James Paxson settled in Middletown Township, and the record shows them likewise in Solebury. William and James came from the parish of March Gibbon, County of Bucks, England. Henry, James and William Paxson were brothers who came to Pennsylvania in the ship Samuel of London in 1682. All three brought certificates from their respective Monthly Meetings. William was a landowner in 1684 along with James and Henry, who came from the parish of Stowe.[18]

William and Margaret Paxson came with one child; James and Jane Paxson with two. One son of James was named William, the husband of Abigail Pownall. A "William" born to Henry and Ann Paxson, 11, 1, 1707, may have been the Paxson who was overseer of the poor in 1742. A son was born to James and Jane in July 1683.

The home of the Paxsons, Maple Grove, was conveyed about 1763[19] from Richard Pike of Cork, Ireland to Thomas Paxson who married Jane Canby, son of William and Abigail, and grandson of James and Jane Paxson. The William who married Abigail was the second son of James and Jane. He was born in Bucks County, England, on Christmas Day, 1675.

In 1695, 12, 5 Abigail Pownall, youngest daughter of Eleanor Hoopes, wife of Joshua,[20] was "left free" to marry William Paxson, who at this

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Thomas Janney, Provincial Councilor, by Oliver Hough, Philadelphia, Papers, BCHS, Vol. II, p 457.

17. Davis, History, p 296
18. the same, p 163.
19. Battle, History, p 1101
20. William Wade Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. II, p 961, 1002 and elsewhere. The records of the Quakers used in this present work are mostly gathered from this volume.

time was 20 years old. Again in 1716, 5, 1 Abigail, the wife of William got a certificate for some purpose from Falls Meeting.

Henry Paxson was listed as a cattle owner in 1684. In one account it is stated "Henry of Rycothouse, Oxfordshire, England, lost his wife and two sons and a brother at sea, by disease, on the passage over. He married for his second wife Margaret Plumley, in 1684, widow of William Plumley." In another "Henry Paxson married Margery Plumley, Mar. 8, 1684." In a third, "William Paxson lost his wife, two sons a brother on the passage over and in 1684 married Margaret widow of William Plumley of Northampton."

On 8mo 2, 1690 a committee of Nicholas Waln, James and William Paxton notified the Neshaminy Monthly Meeting of Bucks County that Thomas Stackhouse was to build an 18 by 30 foot stable of sawed logs and shingle roof, with two doors, Thomas to have ten pounds for doing the work.

A letter to England[21] in 1688 states that "William Paxson is a man mild in manner but as strong in the cause of truth as the great oaks by which he is surrounded."

In 1704, Henry, son of William who settled in Middletown in 1682[22] bought 250 acres in Solebury. The William "who lost his wife, etc.," is also listed as having acquired 250 acres in Solebury from

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21. Penna, MCHB, Vol. IV, p 498.
22. Davis, History, p 296.

William Crossdale. And at a later date Henry Paxson, nephew of Thomas, owned Paxson Island containing nearly 100 acres, a "neck" for nine months of the year and an island for three.[23]

Descendants of Henry Paxson were Moses and Howard Paxson. They owned large tracts along the Cuttaloosa Creek in Solebury Township, part of the original grant. Other Paxsons descended from Henry owned similar large tracts in Bucks County.

George Pownall Junior - Hannah Hutchinson

Married at Falls Meeting B - D -
Intentions declared, 5, 5, 1707

Children

John	b 9, 17, 1706	d	M -
Rachel	b 9, 16, 1714	d 9, 16, 1777	M -
Reuben	b 3, 8, 1719	d 1784	M (1. Kirkbride (2. Effie Burd
Simeon	b 6, 16, 1721	d 8, 22, 1772	

On 6mo 6, 1707 Hannah Hutchinson was "left free" to marry George Powner (Pownall, Junior). In 1762, 9, 1, a "Hannah" got a certificate to the Burlington Monthly Meeting but in 1763, 12, 7 she was back at Falls, "received on certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting." In 1770 a "Hannah" married Job Linton.

23. Davis, History, p 371. Elsewhere, Jane Canby is given as the daughter of Thomas Canby of Thorn, England. Abigail Pownall Paxson became a recommended minister among Friends and died in Solebury Township.

From the Wallace manuscript record, it is stated George Pownall, Junior was born near where Yardleyville, Pennsylvania now stands and later in 1710 settled in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Here he purchased from his brother Reuben, a tract of 484 acres extending back from the Delaware River, north of Primrose Creek, about two miles above New Hope, Pennsylvania. He sold, in 11, 20, 1723, 238 3/4 acres to his nephew, Reuben Paxson, son of Abigail Paxson, his sister, and later 100 acres to his son John Pownall, on the north and extending to the River. A remainder of about 85 acres was, in 1930, in possession of direct descendents.

Also on record is a statement that in 1703 a re-survey of portions of Buckingham and "Soulbury" townships give George's tract as enclosing 550 acres, the original survey for which gave him but 500 acres.

(C O P Y)

The following copy of the will of George Pownall Junior was received from the Office of the Register of Wills, County of Bucks, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. It would appear that the date of the making of this instrument does not agree with the death of the maker as given on page 26.

Copy of the Will of George Pownall Junior

I George Pownall of the Township of Solebury in the County of Bucks and province of Pensylvania Yeoman being in perfit health of body, and of Sound mind and memory blessed be God for his mercey bestowed on me But not knowing how Soon a Change may Cum, and being Sensable that Death will Cum am willing to Settle my Concerns in this World after the best manner and way I can whilst health is Continued, Do make This my Last Will and Testament in the manner following AND first of all I Refine my Spirit to God That gave it whensoever it may pleas God to Call for my Departure out of this Troublesom world and Vail of Misery, And my body to be Buried in a Decent manner at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named Also I will that all my Just Debts and Funeral Expences Shall be Duly paid and Discharged, And as to the Residue of my Temporal Estate as hath pleasd God to bless me with I leave and Disspose of as followeth Item I give and beqeath unto my two Sons Rubin Pownell and Simion Pownell all my Plantation Situate in the Township of Solebury aforesaid to be Equaly Devided between my Said two Sons Rubin and Simion as Also all my personal Estate (Except what is hereafter bequeathed) To be freely Injoyed by them and their Heirs and Assigns for Ever Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Rachal Pownell four pounds Money of Pensilvania to be

paid Yearly and Every Year So Long as She keep unmaried which four Founds I order my two Sons Rubin and Simion Pownell to pay my Said Daughter Rachal Equaly Between them I also bequeath to my Said Daughter Rachal Pownell one bed and all the furniture Thereunto belonging, and also to provide for my Said Daughter Rachal Pownell fier Wood So long as she keep Unmarie' and the previledge of the Kitchin Joyning to my Dwelling house So Long as She keep unmaried Item I give and bequeath unto my Son John Pownell the Sum of Twenty Shillings and no more to be paid by my Two Sons Rubin and Simion; Lastly I Nominate my two Sons Rubin Pownell and Simion Pownell my Sole Executors of this my Last will and Testament Revoking and Disanulling all and Every other former Will Legacies and Executors, by me in any ways before this time, Willed and bequeathed Ratifieing and Confirming this and no other, to be my Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Thirteenth day of May Anno Domini 1798

George Pownall (Seal)

Segned Sealed published and Delivered by the Said George Pownell as his Last will and testament in the presents of us

William Kitchin
Sarah Kitchin

Note that before ye Signing and Sealing of ye above written Will I further bequeath unto my Daughter Rachal Pownell two barrils of Cider every Year So Long as She keep unmaried, and one good cow all to be performed by my two Sons Rubin and Simion Pownell and and my Said two Sons to winter the Said Cow gratis.

Chapter 5 - The Pownall Coat Of Arms

Chapter 5 - The Pownall Coat Of Arms

That the Pownalls were the possessors of a coat-of-arms seems now to be an established fact.[24]

While many early settlers in Pennsylvania sought a refuge, from religious intolerance, it is evident that they also wanted to live unostentatiously. They chose a noticeable and definite simplicity of living, partly perhaps, in protest at the exuberances and extravagances of upper class English life. While most of those settling in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, were of the middle and lower classes of England, among them were many who were converted to Quaker practice from the aristocracy. From these, according to Professor Rye, stemming from the nobility, came the leaders of that early society and the most influential in forming the political ideas of the young colony and later state.

Many early Quakers in Bucks were not born into Quaker families, but rather embraced the principles sometime after coming of age. They very likely did not completely cast off all former interests and worldly customs and it is to be assumed that they reserved an interest in their family arms among other more worldly possessions.

Of those of this present record, the Stacys, Elys, Kirkbrides and

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24. See "Bucks County Heraldry" by Professor Arthur Edwin Rye, Princeton, New Jersey, June 1, 1915, in Papers, Vol. IV, p 557. BCHS.

Pownalls belonged to old English armourial families. The record of these families in particular and others, in general, of early Bucks County history, shows that their descendents have proven worthy of their forbears.

It is not of moment here which of the present descendants of George Pownall may of right bear the Pownall arms. The rule seems to be that no family can wear a coat unless a direct male descent can be traced clearly back to an arms bearing ancestor, who in turn has been granted the right to the arms by the proper authority in the European country of his family.

The Ely Arms

The Ely arms are listed as follows, from Zieber's Heraldry in America and De Vermont's American Heraldry: Arms of Ely, of Utterby, Lincolnshire, England and Buckingham, Pennsylvania. Argent, a fesse engrailed between three fleur de lys, sable. Crest, an arm erect grasping a fleur de lis, sable.

The old manorial family of Ely is represented in America by the descendants of Joshua Ely (see elsewhere) the immigrant and of his sister Rebecca, the wife of Mahlon Stacy, of Bellefield, Yorkshire, and Chesterfield, New Jersey.

The Kirkbride Arms

The Kirkbride arms are given as: Arms of Kirkbride, Cumberland and of the Falls, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Sable, a, cross engrailed argent, quartering axure a fesse between 3 martlets or, charged with 3 fleur de lis, for Stacy.

The founder of the Pennsylvania family of Kirkbride was Joseph Kirkbride who came from Kirkbride in Cumberland, where his ancestors had flourished for generations. He married first, Phoebe Blackshaw, daughter of Randall Blackshaw and second, Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Mahlon Stacy.

Chapter 6 - The Family of Reuben Pownall. The Children Of His Aunt Abigail Pownall Paxson: Third Generation

Chapter 6 - The Family Of Reuben Pownall. The Children Of His Aunt Abigail Pownall Paxson: Third Generation.

Reuben Pownall - Effie Burd
B - D -

Children

Jane	b 1 , 27, 1747	d	M -
Sarah	b 2, 7, 1749	d	M -
Reuben Junior	b 11, 6, 1750	d 4, 4, 1826	M - Mary Lee
George	b 11, 22, 1752	d	M -
John	b 1, 9, 1755	d	M -
Rachel	b 11, 22, 1756	d	M -
Elisha)) twins	b 8, 6, 1759	d	M -
Hannah)		d	M -
Grace	b 7, 13, 1761	d	M -
Mary	b 9, 8, 1766	d	M -
Benjamin	b 12, 28, 1768	d	M -

Mrs. Edward Watters, now of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has recently presented her niece, Gra e Watters Scherf of Baltimore, a piece of linen for her hope chest. It was spun and woven by her great gre t grandmother, Mary Lee, above.[25]

25. See The Genealogy of the Michael Family.

(C O P Y)

The following Copy of the Bond of Effie Pownall and her son John was received from the Office of the Register of Wills, County of Bucks, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Copy Of The Bond Of Effie And John Pownall

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That we Effe Pownall, Widow, John Pownall, Oliver Paxon & Aaron Phillips, Yeomen all of Solebury Township in the County of Bucks are held and firmly bound unto Joseph Hart Esquire, Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the County of Bucks, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Sum of four hundred Pounds, to be paid to the said Joseph Hart his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns: To the which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally for and in the Whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals. Dated the fifth Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty three

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden Effe Pownall and John Pownall Administrators of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of Reuben Pownall de-

ceased, do make , or cause to be made, a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased, which have or shall come to the Hands, Possession or Knowledge of them the said Effe and John or unto the Hands and Possession of any other Person or Persons for them and the same so made do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, into the Register's Office, in the County of Bucks, at or before the fifth Day of September next ensuing; and the same Goods, Chattels and Credits, and all other the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased, at the Time of his Death, which at any Time after shall come to the Hands or Possession of the said Effe and John or into the Hands and Possession of any other Person or Persons for them do well and truly administer according to Law. And further, do make, or cause to be made, a true and just Accompt of their said Administration, at or before the fifth Day of August Anno Domini 1784. And all the Rest and Residue of the said Goods, Chattels and Credits which shall be found remaining upon the said Administrators Accompt (the same being first examined and allowed of by the Orphans Court of the County of Bucks aforesaid) shall deliver and pay unto such Person or Persons respectively as the said Orphans Court, by their Decree or Sentence, pursuant to the true Intent and Meaning of the several Laws now in Force in this Commonwealth, shall limit and appoint. And if it shall hereafter appear that any Last Will and Testament was made

by the said Deceased, and the Executor or Executors therein named do exhibit the same into the said Register's Office, making Request to have it allowed and approved accordingly: And if then the above bounden Effe Pownall & John Pownall being thereunto required, do render and deliver the said Letters of Administration, (Approbation of such Testament being first had and made in the said Register's Office) then this Obligation to be void and of none Effect, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

Joshua Ely

John Hart

Effe her C mark Pownall (Seal)

John his X mark Ponall (Seal)

Oliver Paxson (Seal)

Aaron Phillips (Seal)

Such information as came to hand on the children of Abigail Pownall Paxson is given below:

(Third Generation)

James Paxson - Mary Horsman (First Wife)

Married 1732 B - D -

Children

b d M -

James Paxson - Margaret Hodges (Second Wife)
Married 1730 (?) B - D -

Children

b d M -

Thomas Paxson - Jane Canby
Married B - D -

Children

b d M -

Jane was the daughterof Thomas Canby of Thorn.[26]

Reuben Paxson - Alice Simock
Married B - D -

Children

b d M -

Esther Paxson - Clayton
Married B - D -

Children

b d M -

26. Davis, W. W. H. History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Second Edition. Vol. II., p 155. A full account of Thomas Canby is given herein.

Chapter 7 - The Family Of Reuben Pownall, Junior: Fourth Generation

Chapter 7 - The Family Of Reuben Pownall Junior: Fourth Generation

Reuben Pownall Junior - Mary Lee

Married 10, 9, 1782 B - 4, 5, 1755 D - 8, 31, 1828

Children

Mary	b 10, 20, 1783	d 1, 12, 1861	M - Richard Mattison
Elizabeth	b 1, 30, 1786	d 10, 31, 1817	M - John H. Ely

Mary Lee was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Lee.

(C O P Y)

The following copy of the will of Reuben Pownall Junior was received from the Office of the Register of Wills, County of Bucks, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Copy Of The Will Of Reuben Pownall Junior

Be it remembered, that I Reuben Pownall of Solebury township, in Bucks County & State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, being somewhat advanced in age, but in perfect health, and of sound mind and memory, calling to mind the uncertainty of time here, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, I have thought proper to make and put in writing this my last

Will and Testament, in manner and form following, to wit.
First - It is my Will that all my just debts and funeral Ex-
penses shall be fully paid as soon as may be convenient after
my decease, & in order thereto, I hereby direct authorize &
empower my Executors herein after named, to sell my Lot of land
with the appurtenances thereof, situate in Kingw od township
Hunterdon County & State of New Jersey, containing about thrity
two acres be the same more or less, and to grant and assure the
same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his or their heirs
and assigns forever, by a good & sufficient Deed or Deeds of
Conveyance, duly executed in fee simple (It being the same
lot of land which was conveyed to me by John Ely, he having
purchased it at Sheriffs sale, as the property of my Brother
GeorgePownall). I likewise direct my said Executors to sell
so much of my goods and Chattels as shall be necessary to com-
pleat the object aforesaid in Case the Proceeds of Sale of the
said Lot should not be sufficient.
Secondly, All the Rest and Residue of my personal Estate, of
whatsoever kind it may be, I give and bequeath to my beloved
wife Mary Pownall, to have and to hold the same to her the said
Mary Pownall, her heirs & assigns forever.
Thirdly, I give bequeath and devise to my said Wife the whole use

of my Plantation with the appurtenances thereof, situate in Solebury township aforesaid, to have and to hold the same during her natural life she committing no waste, nor suffering any to be committed thereon, either by unnecessarily cutting the timber, or otherwise: And it is my Will that she shall permit my Daughter Mary with her husband Richard Mattison, to dwell with her in such part of the House wherein I now live, as she my said wife shall direct and appoint; the said Richard to farm the plantation for her, upon such terms as she and he can agree; Provided always nevertheless, that such terms shall be as good for my said wife, as she could get of a stranger, my intention being not to incumber my said Plantation, but only to recommend to my said wife, to give the preference to my said Daughter and her Husband, so long as she & they can agree, and no longer.

Fourthly, - After the decease of my said Wife, I give devise and dispose of my aforesaid Plantation as follows, to wit. I give and devise to my grand Daughter Elizabeth Ely, fifteen acres at the West end thereof, to be divided off by a line run from Jonathan Ely's line in the Mill road, to Simeon & Moses Pownalls' line, parallel to the line between this and Abraham Heeds land; to have and to hold the same with the appurtinances thereof, to my said grand Daughter Elizabeth Ely, her Heirs and assigns forever.

Fifthly. I give and devise to my grand son Reuben Ely, all

that part of my said Plantation lying between the aforesaid fifteen acres and the fence which divides the upper Hill Field from what is called the Parsimmon Field, to be run off by a line Beginning in Simeon & Moses Pownalls line, in the direction of said fence, and running in the Direction of the centre of the fence aforesaid, one course only, until it strikes the line of George Ely's land in the aforesaid Road, near the Gate, to have and to hold the same with the appurtenances thereof, to my said grandson Reuben Ely, his heirs & assigns forever, and if either of my said grand Children should die before he or she attains the age of twenty one years, it is my will that his or her share or part so divided off shall be sold by my Executor, and the Proceeds of sale equally divided among all my surviving grand Children.

Sixthly. As to the rest and residue of my said Plantation, including the mansion House, I give and devise the same with the appurtenances thereof, to my Executor hereinafter named, his heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns, in trust, for the several uses, intents and purposes, and with, under, and subject, to the several provisions & powers herein after expressed & declared concerning the same, and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever; that is to say. Upon Trust, that he my said Trustee or trustees for the time being, do and Shall, during the

natural life of my Daughter Mary Mattison, pay the Rents Issues & Profits of the said Residuary part of my said Plantation, unto such person or persons only, and for such intents and purposes, as my said Daughter Mary shall by any writing or writings under hand from time to time, notwithstanding her present or future coverture, direct or appoint, and in default of such direction or appointment, do & shall pay the same, or so much, thereof as she shall or may from time to time happen to make no direction or appointment of, into the proper hands of my said Daughter Mary, for her sole and separate use and benefit, exclusive of her present or any future husband, who shall not meddle or interfere with, nor shall the same, or any part thereof, be subject to, or liable to the power, control, debts, or engagements of any such Husband; but the Receipt of my said Daughter - Mary, and of such person or persons as she shall or may from time to time direct or appoint to receive the same, shall, notwithstanding her present or future coverture, be a good & effectual Release & discharge for the same, or as much thereof as in such Receipt shall be expressed & acknowledged to be received; Providdd always nevertheless, and my Will is, and I hereby expressly declare, that my said Daughter Mary, shall not have power to sell, assign, Mortgage, or otherwise incumber the said Rents Issues and Profits, or any part thereof, by anticipation. And the said

Trustee or Trustees for the time being, shall stand seized & be interested in the said Reciduary part of my aforesaid Plantation, immediately after the decease of my said Daughter Mary, and shall then convey and assign the same to the Heirs or legal Representatives of the said Mary, and to their heirs and assigns forever. And lastly I nominate & appoint my beloved wife Mary Pownall Executrix, & my friend Merrick Reeder Executor of this my last will & Testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this twenty eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred & twenty four.

Reuben his X mark Pownall (L3)

Signed sealed & declared by Reuben Pownall to be his last Will & testament in the Presence of us

Aaron Phillips, William Case,
July Ann Closson

I Reuben Pownall the within named Testator do hereby make and publish this Codicil to be annexed to my last Will & Testament within written, to wit. Whereas in my said Will I have devised to my grand Daughter Elizabeth Ely fifteen acres off the West end of my Plantation situate in Solebury township, and to my grand son Reuben Ely all that part of my said Plantation which

lies between the fifteen acres and the fence which divides the upper hill field from what is called the parsimmon field, and to my Executor, in trust, for the use and benefit of my Daughter Mary Mattison & her heirs, the residue of my said Plantation, including the mansion House. And in Consideration that there is not sufficient timber on that part of my said Plantation including the Mansion House, to accommodate the same, and that there is more timber on that part thereof devised to my grandson Reuben than its just proportion according to the quantity of land. It is therefore my will that after the decease of my wife, ten acres of the land heretofore devised to my said grandson Reuben shall be run off the west end of the same adjoining to the fifteen acre lot devised to my grand daughter Elizabeth, by a line parallel to her line; And I give and devise the ten acres so to be run off with its appurtenances to my Executor named in my aforesaid Will, in trust, for the use and benefit of my daughter Mary & her heirs, to be annexed to the said residuary part of my said plantation including the mansion house, and to be under the like trust and government, and subject to the like distribution or disposal to and among the heirs of the said Mary after her decease, as the said residuary part of my Plantation is directed to be in my aforesaid Will. And lastly it is my will and desire that this my present Codicil shall be annexed to & make a part of my last Will & Testament aforesaid. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this fifth day of November, Eighteen hundred & twenty five.

Reuben his X mark Pownall (LS)

Signed Sealed & declared by Reuben Pownall to be a codicil to his Will, in the Presence of us

Aaron Phillips

David Phillips

Chapter 8 - The Family Of Mary Pownall Mattison. The Children Of Her Sister, Elizabeth Pownall Ely. Fofth Generation.

Chapter 8 - The Family Of Mary Pownall Mattison. The Children Of Her Sister, Elizabeth Pownall Ely. Fifth Generation

Mary Pownall - Richard Mattison
Married 1, 1, 1807 B - 3, 31, 1777 D - 2, 6, 1846

Children

A. Ann Lee Mattison	b 10, 11, 1807	d 6, 23, 1847	UNM	
B. Mary Pownall "	b 9, 7, 1809	d 10, 3, 1881	(3)M - Geo. Wallace	
C. Hannah Lee "	b 10, 27, 1811	d 5, 9, 1847	M - Isaac Reeder	
D. Joseph Jones "	b 12, 27, 1813	d 4, 8, 1894	M - Mahala Van-Selous	
E. Elisabeth E. "	b 4, 2, 1816	d 9, 23, 1873	UNM	
F. Reuben Pownall "	b 10, 22, 1818	d 5, 1862	UNM	
G. John Ely "	b 12, 7, 1820	d 9, 13, 1866	M -	
H. Sarah S "	b 4, 23, 1823	d 12, 1, 1860	M -	
I. Margaret H "	b 8, 1, 1825	d 7, 1865	M - Geo. W. Vanselous	
J. Martha "	b 1, 18, 1828	d 10, 1, 1900	UNM	

Richard Mattison came from Hunterdon County, New Jersey to settle in Solebury about 1800. He was the son of James and Mary Mattison. James Mattison died 2, 25, 1805 and his wife died 12, 28, 1794.

The numbering system. For the purpose of the present work, and for the sake of ready reference, a special numbering system will be used beginning with the above family.

Mary is the last of the Pownall name in the direct line from George and Eleanor Pownall to the author. The ten children of Mary and Richard Mattison are given the letters "A" to "J". Their children are given figures corresponding to the order of birth in each family, retaining the letter of the child of Mary from which the branch stems. The designation, B573, for example, is read in reverse, and may be stated: The third child of the seventh child of the fifth child of A.

Elizabeth Pownall - John H. Ely

Married 11, 12, 1812 B - 2, 24, 1792 D 10, 6, 1865

Children

William Lee	Ely	b	d infancy	
Reuben Pownall	"	b	d	M - Violetta Duer
Elizabeth	"	b Aug. 17, 1817	d Feb. 12, 1847	M - Howard H. Paxson

John H. Ely was married a second time, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Kiple. Their five children were : Andrew J., Matthias C., Albert K., Asher and Margaret. Andrew J. Married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (Dungan) Gill of Northampton Township. Their six children were: Sarah A., Jefferson, Daniel, David K., Margaret (Mrs. Harry L. Fries) and Henry P.

Andrew J. Ely, farmer, P. O. Solebury, was born in Solebury Township Oct. 6, 1822. His paternal grandfather was Asher Ely, who

married Elizabeth Holcomb. Asher was a son of John and Sarah (Simcock) Ely and a grandson of Joshua Ely who settled in Solebury in 1738. Joshua was a son of George Ely who settled in Solebury in (?) and a grandson of Joshua Ely who came from England and settled where Trenton, New Jersey now stands.

Reuben Pownall Ely secured on April 1, 1842 from the estate of the late Elijah Stinson 134 acres and Moland House, famous as the Revolutionary headquarters of General Washington from August 10 to 23, 1777. Moland House is located on old York Road, Warwick Township, Bucks County. A Bucks County Historical Society marker is affixed to the East gable. On March 8, 1856 Reuben and wife conveyed 106 acres and 92 perches of the property to William Rothwell.

Chapter 9 - George Wallace: His Life And Times

Chapter 9 - George Wallace: His Life and Times

The family papers and published records bearing on the life of George Wallace, the progenitor of the Wallace family of the present work, are few. Several letters and papers in the collection of William Romine Wallace Esquire and a few clippings among the family heirlooms of William Wallace Tuckey Esquire constitute the papers available at present for inclusion in this record. Nevertheless some account of his times can be given and the family lines stemming from him will speak for themselves. To say that he founded a long line of successful and worthy Americans stands without correction. His descendants have served in the armed forces of the United States in its various wars, have engaged in many diversified comercial enterprises, have studiously followed the professions, and have faithfully and courageously tilled the good earth.

George Wallace was the seventh son in a family of nine children only one of which was a daughter, Mary. His parents were Samuel and Margaret Patterson Wallace. Samuel is believed to be originally of Ayrshire, Scotland who immigrated to Northern Ireland. The present record mentions the birth of George in Ballymullen, Parish of Bangor, County of Down, Ireland, but the place of birth of the other eight children is, at the present time, unknown. Below is given a copy of a record in the handwriting of George Romine Wallace, deceased, of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, who, among many other active interests in a long and useful life, devoted a portion of his leisure time in

later years, to research in the history of the Wallace and Pownall families. It is chiefly due to his efforts and records that the present work, although incomplete, has been possible.

(C O P Y)

Samuel Wallace and Margaret Patterson Wallace (died May 10th, 1845). Believed to have been born in Ayrshire, Scotland. Buried at Bangor, Ireland.

Children:

1. Alexander born 1782. Died July 14, 1840 (58 years.) Buried Mohil near Newtonards. Married Elizabeth Vance. Children: Margaret, Ann Scott, Mary, Jane, Barbara Ross, Jibbert Hamilton.

2. Robert, born 1784. Died July 2, 1850 (66 years.) Buried at Bangor, Married Olivia Henderson. Children: John, William, George, Alexander, Hugh, James, Mary Catherine.

3. Mary, born _____. Died _____ (about 40 years.) Married James Bell. Their sons moved to Kentucky. Children: Margaret, Jane, Hugh, Martha Eliza, Jackson.

4. John, born 1789. Died 1861. Buried at Dondonald. Children: Daughter and six sons. Married Mary McGee. Thomas the fifth son came in the 30's to Baltimore to see Sarah Elizabeth Wallace Holmes. He lived in Hudson, Sullivan County, New York.

5. James, born _____. Died Aug. 14, 1834. Buried Washington County, New York. Married Patience Anthony. Children: Clarissa and Theodore.

6. William, born ____. Died _____. Buried at White Lake, Sullivan County, New York. Married Jane Patterson. Children: William, James, Alexander, Margaret Eleanor (McAlister).

7. Samuel, born 1798. Died Dec. 12, 1860 (62 years). Buried at Bangor, Ireland. Married Elizabeth McFarren (McFerran). Children: Four daughters.

8. George, born Feb. 3, 1802. Died _____ 1884. Buried at Baltimore, Maryland. Married Mary Mattison (born New Hope Sept. 7, 1809. Died Baltimore Oct. 3, 1881 (2). Sailed from Ireland Sept. 12, 1825. Born at Ballymullen, Parish of Bangor, County Down, Ireland. Children: Samuel, Joseph, Margaret, Richard, Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Martha Emily, Georgianna Isabel.

9. Arthur, born 1805. Died Apr. 15, 1867, age 62. Buried at Bangor. Married daughter of Robert Grey. Children: 3 sons and 2 daughters living Mar. 25, 1849. One daughter dead.

Three generations (incomplete) of the family of Samuel and Margaret Patterson Wallace of Bangor, Ireland, compiled from various papers previously mentioned, are given below:

First Generation

Samuel Wallace - Margaret Patterson

Married B - D - May 10, 1845

Children

A-Alexander	Wallace	b about 1782	d July 14, 1846	M -	Eliz. Vance
B-Robert	"	b 1784	d July 2, 1850	M -	Olivia Henderson
C-Mary	"	b	d about age 40	M -	James Bell
D-John	"	b 1789	d 1861	M -	Mary McGee
E-James	"	b	d Aug. 14, 1834	M -	Patience Anthony
F-William	"	b	d	M -	Jane Patterson
G-Samuel	"	b 1798	d Dec. 12, 1860	M-	Eliz. McFerran
H-George	"	b Feb. 3, 1802	d 1884	M -	Mary Pownall Mattison
I-Arthur	"	b 1805	d Apr. 15, 1867	M -	Grey

Samuel is said to have been born in Ayrshire, Scotland. At his death, he was buried at Bangor, Ireland.

Second Generation

A - Alexander Wallace - Elizabeth Vance

Married B - D -

Children

1-Margaret Wallace		b	d	M -
2-Ann Scott	"	b	d	M -
3-Mary	"	b	d	M -
4-Jane	"	b	d	M -
5-Barbara Rose	"	b	d	M -
6-Jibbert Hamilton	"	b	d	M -

Alexander was buried at Mohill near Newtonards, Ireland.

B - Robert Wallace - Olivia Henderson

Married B - D -

Children

1-John	Wallace	b	d	M -
2-William	"	b	d	M -
3-George	"	b	d	M -
4-Alexander	"	b	d	M -
5-Hugh	"	b	d	M -
6-James	"	b	d	M -
7-Mary Catherine	"	b about 1836	d	M -

Robert was Buried at Bangor. John, William, Hugh Woods, James and Mary Catherine were at home in 1849. Alexander had been nearly three years apprenticed in Bangor in 1849. George sailed for America on January 12, 1849, and arrived in New York after a winter passage of twenty-eight days. He planned to go to Pittsburg to work for a Nurseryman named Murdock, brother-in-law of his previous master in Ireland whom he had served four years in the gardening trade.

C - Mary Wallace - James Bell

Married B - D -

Children

1-Margaret	Bell	b	d	M -
2-Jane	"	b	d	M -
3-Hugh	"	b	d	M -
4-Martha Eliza	"	b	d Apr. 3, 1849	M - David Cooke
5-Jackson	"	b	d	M -
6-(son)	"	b	d	M -

Three brothers of James Bell may have come to Kentucky before 1849.

D - John Wallace - Mary McGee

Married B - D -

Children

1 - (dau) b d M -

2 - (son) b d M -

3 - (son) b d M -

4 - (son) b d M -

5 - (son) b d M -

6 - Thomas Wallace b d M -

7 - (son)

John Wallace was Postmaster at Dundonald in 1849, where he also carried on trade in groceries and spirits. He was buried at Dundonald, Ireland. Thomas Wallace sailed from Ireland on January 12, 1849, with George Wallace, B3. During the 1880's he came to Baltimore to visit Sarah Elizabeth Wallace Holmes, seventh child of George Wallace, who married Byron H. Holmes, see page 125.

In March 1853 a Thomas Wallace is mentioned, see page 110, as having gone to California. William Wallace Tuckey Esquire remembers the visit of Mr. Wallace from California to Baltimore. See page 129.

E - James Wallace - Patience Anthony

Married B - D -

Children

1 - Clarissa Wallace b d M - (yes)

2 - Theodore " b d M -

James was buried in Washington County, New York. William Wallace, Junior, #1, mentions in a letter, dated May 26, 1853, see page 110, that he had recently visited his Aunt Patience, her daughter and son-in-law, above. Theordore was working in an Apothecary's shop in New York.

F - William Wallace - Jane Patterson

Married B - D -

Children

1 - William	Wallace, Jr.	b	d	M -
2 - James	"	b	d	M -
3 - Alexander	"	b	d	M -
4 - Margaret Eleanor	"	b	d	M -

William was buried at White Lake, Sullivan County, New York. James and Alexander were probably residing in New York in 1853.

G - Samuel Wallace - Elizabeth McFarren

Married B - D -

Children

1 - (dau)	b	d	M -
2 - (dau)	b	d	M -
3 - (dau)	b	d	M -
4 - (dau)	b	d	M -

Samuel was buried at Bangor, Ireland.

II - George Wallace - Mary Pownall Mattison

see page 116

I - Arthur Wallace - Miss Grey

Married B - D -

Children

1-(son)	b	d	M -
2-(son)	b	d	M-
3-(son)	b	d	M -
4-(dau)	b	d	M -
5-(dau)	b	d	M -
6-(dau)	b	d before 1849	M -

Arthur was buried at Bangor. During the years 1848-1849 George Wallace was attempting to induce Arthur to come to America, but was no doubt unsuccessful as Arthur had a large family and was forty-three years of age at the time.

Third Generation

Only those members of the preceding generation known to have married are listed below.

C1 - Margaret Bell -

Married B - D -

Children

c11- b d M -

c12-

Margaret was married before 1849 and lived in Bangor.

C2 - Jane Bell -

Married B - D -

Children

c21- b d M-

c22-

Jane was married before 1849 and lived in Bangor.

C3 - Hugh Bell -

Married B - D -

Children

c31- b d M -

c32-

Hugh was a widower before 1849.

C4 - Martha Eliza Bell - David Cooke

Married B - D -

Children

c41-(son) b d M -

c42-(son)

c43-(dau)

c44-(dau)

E1 - Clarissa Wallace -

Married B - D -

Children

e11- b d M -

e12-

F4 - Margaret Eleanor Wallace - McAlister (last name)

Married B - D -

Children

f41- b d M -

f42-

Below is given for the sake of the record and ready reference, a list of the names mentioned in the several letters to follow other than those known to be immediately connected with the family.

1. Robert _____, foreman to Mr. Crawford
2. James McFerran, later living in Bangor
3. Samuel Cargo
4. James Waugh, a "Taylor" by trade, lived in the "Crawfordsburn House."
5. Widow Montgomery, daughter-in-law to old
6. James Montgomery of Ballygrot
7. Issaac McHarry and family, entirely out of the country
8. Archibald Campbell, Lord Dufferin's foreman-builder
9. James Patterson who had the Damhole
10. Matthew Kennedy
11. McMurray _____, uncle of Alexander, B4
12. James Davison
13. William Whitla (?); may be a brother of Alexander, B4
14. George, uncle to Alexander, B4; had one child by his first wife, but none by his second
15. Bob Gray and Archibald _____, both dead; Bob Gray may have been the father of the wife of Arthur Wallace.
16. David Cargo and family
17. Thomas _____, cousin of Alexander, B4, and presumably D6, fifth son of John Wallace.

18. John Gilmore, dead before 1849, wife also, and son named

19. Alexander Gilmore

20. Duprees McMha and wife, both dead before 1849. The family now (1849) living on a farm near Ballywalter.

21. John Patterson, living in 1849, but very infirm, uncle of Alexander, B4. His wife was then living and his family were all married except the youngest son who sailed for America a few weeks before George Wallace, B3. Two other sons previously left for America but one had died before 1849.

22. _____ Brown, a cotton spinner and sewed muslin manufacturer.

23. Dr. Jackson and his mother, dead before 1849.

24. Stewart Bell and family; and youngest son Robert, now (1849) living in Ballwooley.

25. _____ Henderson, grandfather of Alexander, B4, died "a considerable time ago," before 1849.

26. Patrick Henderson, youngest son of 25 above, (and uncle of Alexander, B4) together with Patrick's brothers and sisters, their wives and husbands, were living and well in 1849.

27. Rev. Hugh Woods, Presbyterian minister of a New Meeting House in Bangor. See page _____.

At the age of eighteen years George Wallace left his home and parents behind and set out for America, according to his obituary notice in a Baltimore, Maryland newspaper. This notice states that he was of Scotch-Irish descent, and that his first place of settlement was in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It is also stated that he left Ireland at the age of eighteen.

The date of birth of George Wallace is given in the George Romine Wallace papers as 1802, and if such may be taken as the true date, the immigrant was not eighteen, but <u>twenty-three</u> years of age when he left Ireland on September 12, 1825 and landed in New York, October 23, 1825. The passage required about forty-one days, a time considerably shorter than the three, four or five months of passage in the year 1682 when George and Eleanor Pownall came to America.

About a month prior to his sailing, George Wallace obtained a Letter of Transferral from the Minister of his home church stating

(C O P Y)

. . . . That the bearer, George Wallace, is an unmarried young man, a native, & till now, principally a resident of this parish; that he has been educated in the presbyterian persuasion, and admitted to the Lord's Table; and that so far as I have ever known he has always conducted himself soberly, honestly, and industrious-

ly, is certified by

Hugh Woods, A. M.
Presbn. Minister
of Bangor

8th Aug. 1825 five

On the bottom of the same sheet of laid paper is the following which may be taken as a Testimonial and Character Reference, namely a statement secured on the same day as the preceding one, from the local Justice, which states

(C O P Y)

George Wallace is son of a tenant of my Father and has always lived in this neighborhood and I have every reason to believe has conducted himself honestly, soberly and industriously.

Arthur J. Crawford J. P
County of Down

Crawfordburn August 8, 1825

The records do not touch upon the activities of George Wallace during the five year period following his arrival in America, but it is known that prior to his moving with his family to Baltimore he was for some years engaged in the lime business in Bucks County. Whether he immediately secured employment in the lime trade, or,

worked for a time in New York, the record does not disclose.

It should be noted here that an extensive lime-burning industry was carried on throughout Solebury Township, Bucks County, during the period 1830-1890.[26] A considerable part of this industry was seated on the Ely and Pownall tracts near the river. In addition the manufacture of a certain type of cement (not Portland) was also done on these lands.

It is therefore not improper to suppose that George Wallace, employed in the lime business, approaching the age of twenty-eight years, having made a mark for himself in the Township of Solebury through his Scottish traits of frugality, honesty and sobriety, became well-known and thought of by the community.

Mary Pownall Mattison, daughter of Mary Pownall and Richard Mattison, became the wife of George Wallace, before Justice of the Peace Samuel Atkinson, on the sixth of July, 1830. Two items of this marriage certificate present interesting questions. The first points to the fact that since George is listed as of New York City residence, he may have been living there prior to his marriage and did not enter the lime business in Solebury until sometime following his marriage. On the other hand, he may have been a clerk or agent of a Solebury manufacturer with offices in New York, and having learned that phase of the business, moved to Solebury and became engaged in the manufacturing end, since at a later period in his life he is sup-

26. "Lime Burning Industry, Its Rise and Decay in Bucks," Papers, BCHS, Vol. IV, p 73.

erintendent of the Messrs. Fell and Robinson lime plant in Baltimore.[27]

The second question arises from the fact that since George was a Presbyterian, and Mary a Quaker, one would assume that the couple would have been married in a church, or at least by an ordained minister of either faith. Perhaps neither could reconcile to the other's principles, and as a compromise, they were at last able to agree upon a wedding before a civil officer. In 1682 Mary would have been quite certainly "disowned for disunity" for having thus been married "out of Meeting." In 1830 the record does not indicate what action may have attended Mary Mattison's marriage before a Justice of the peace, but, as has been before stated, her great-great-great-grandmother Eleanor Pownal was so "disowned." Family tradition states that Mary accepted the faith of her husband and became a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

The marriage certificate, well preserved, is a printed form on which the names, dates and places are filled in. It states

(C O P Y)

MARRIAGE (engraving X X of two doves) CERTIFICATE

MARRIED, This sixth day of July eighteen hundred and thirty before Samuel Atkinson a Justice of the Peace of Bucks County, agreea ly to the laws and customs of Pennsylvania, George

27. Fell is a well-known Bucks County name.

Wallace of the City of New York to Mary P. Matison of Solebury township Bucks County State of Pennsylvania they reciprocally taking one and the other for Wife and Husband, in an open, public manner, solemnly promising to be unto each other faithful and affectionate, as long as they both should live

In testimony of which, and of their being pronounced Man and Wife, they have hereunto subscribed their names; she, according to the custom of marri ge, assuming the name of her Husband.

Certified to by me, the said Justice, the day and year, and in the county aforesaid) George Wallace
) Mary P. Wallace

Samuel Atkinson

In the presence of us, the witnesses theereto

Rachel H Atkinson

Sarah D Atkinson

One can scarcely read of the life of any of the numerous and worthy Scotch-Irish immigrants to these shores without interest being aroused over the reasons for his coming. This is especially true of George Wallace. The term "Scotch-Irish" is of great interest to many, likewise, who would know more of the antecedents of this group which has been often said to have been the very center of opposition in this country to Britain during the Revolution.

Thus in the case of George Wallace, the reader may well wonder, and especially interested members of the family, at the motives impelling Samuel Wallace, or his parents, to quit Scotland for Ireland, and the son George to leave Ireland for the chance of a better prospect in America. The answers are partly in the history of their respective times and places and a brief account of the events underlying Scotch-Irish immigration to America is worth a short notice here.

There is a wealth of evidence to support the claim that the early Scotch-Irish immigrant to American shores before and during Revolutionary times was a Presbyterian by religion, a fighter and frontiersman by descent, and a stalwart figure who spoke and wrote the English tongue. Both religious and economic reasons sent him to America. A hundred years before the American Revolution his Scotch ancestors had settled the North of Ireland, from which the native Irish had been driven by English armies about the middle of the sixteenth century.

West[28] says of the Scotch-Irish "they were the hard, dogged farmers and reckless fighters and hunters, tall and sinewy of frame, saturnine, restless, dauntless of temper. These men loved the wild, and its independent life, for itself." In the West of America they were the nation-makers since "for centuries their fathers had lived in the Lowlands of Scotland as frontiersmen against the Celtic Scots of the Highlands."

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28. West, The American People, p 98.

The Scotch-Irish were different from the quiet and stolid Germans who settled in Pennsylvania and from the peace loving Quakers.[29] The ancestors of George Wallace had fought English dominion in Scotland, and when they moved to Ireland they fought Irish Catholics with no less zeal. When they were not fighting the Irish they were fighting Anglican landlors who tried to force the doctrines of the Church of England on them. They brought to America their fighting qualities and their hatred for interference of any kind.

Scotland, said to be the early home of Samuel Wallace, father of George, was named for the invading tribe of Scots who came from Ireland, anciently called "Scotia" and about as large as the state of South Carolina. The religious Reformation in England spread to Scotland and reached its height under John Knox in 1559 and 1560. In 1560 a Reform Party in Parliament established the democratic Presbyterian Church, the chief church today, and most inhabitants are members of the Free Church of Scotland.

Beginning in 1581 a movement was started to regain Scotland to the Roman Catholic faith. To circumvent this movement the Covenanters arose, a group which bound themselves by a number of covenants to uphold the Presbyterian faith.

James VI left Scotland in 1603 to become James I of England, and from that time Scottish history appears closely tied with English. Both James I and his son Charles I attempted to draw the two countries into closer union and to establish the Church of England

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29. Rugg, A History of American Civilization. pp 148-149

in Scotland, attempts which added to their unpopularity among Scottish Covenanters, and in 1638 brought forth a revival of the Covenants, this time against Charles I.

The Civil War In England. In the Civil War in England, 1642-1649, when Cromwell's Parliament Party defeated the Royalists and executed Charles I, the Covenanters took the part of Parliament, and in 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was drawn by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners of the English Parliament which provided for the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in England, Scotland and Ireland. But after the Covenanters had been replaced by the restored monarchy of Charles II in 1668, the king repudiated the covenants and sought to re-establish Episcopacy in Scotland. The strict Covenanters were cruelly persecuted and they joined the English Revolution of 1688, proclaiming William and Mary as their sovereigns. Thus religious freedom was restored but during the following reign of Queen Anne the ill-feeling between Scotland and England increased and England saw that union was necessary to preserve peace. This was accomplished in the Articles of Union passed in January 1707 and the two kingdoms united under the name of Great Britain.

The reader will now have noted the various periods of religious persecution visited upon the Scotch, and bear in mind that such reli-[30]

30. See The History of MacMaster- cMaster for accounts of "the killing time" in Scotland, the cruelties of the English visited upon the Scotch, and a full account of the immigration to Ireland of certain of the Scotch clans. (Appendix)

gious oppression was the chief motive in sending many Scots to Ireland or to America.

Movement From Scotland To Ireland. A long succession of unhappy and oppressive acts on the part of the English sovereigns and ministers have been the curse of Ireland, begun, in a measure, when Henry II "adopted" Ireland after a company of Norman knights invaded the island. At a later time Henry VIII destroyed the monasteries, confiscated their wealth, and shared it with the Irish chiefs. Edward VI pressed his faith on Ireland. And although Elizabeth planned a kinder treatment of the Irish after being forced to put down the O'Neill rebellion, she hardened her heart and the island was plundered, great numbers of people were put to death, and as a result, perhaps one-third of them perished before the struggle ended. Then followed the distribution of the land among the English nobles, and the act to make the Anglican Church the established church, following which Catholics were denied all rights and excluded from all public offices.

The Confiscations In Ireland. James VI of Scotland, as stated, became James I of England, and reigned from 1603 to 1625. A new policy toward Ireland appeared which did more than anything else to intensify the Irish Problem.[31] Large numbers of Scotch and English were induced

31. Schapiro, Modern and Contemporary European History (1815-1921). Ch. 14 and elsewhere.

TO settle in Ulster, the northern province of Ireland, a process similar to that which sent Englishmen to establish English centres of population throughout the world.

A rebellion in Northern Ireland furnished the opportunity for this settlement and lands of the rebels were confiscated. Title deeds of others were declared invalid under English Law, a tricky piece of chicanery.[32] Thus it was possible for the English to put a Protestant population in Ireland, for which they gave three reasons: 1. In order to secure native support for their side; 2. To rid Scotland of considerable numbers of "irreconcileables"; and, 3. To Anglicize Ireland. And so it came about that 750,000 acres were taken from the native Irish and delivered into the hands of Scotch settlers, mainly Presbyterians in religion, "sent over" in 1608. By the time of James I and Charles I (1625-1649) confiscation of land went forward and the general exodus of Scots to Ireland was in full swing.

Further trouble was still in store for Ireland. Cromwell, taking advantage of a number of dissensions which followed certain successes in a rebellion against the English, put his "New Model" army into action, and in 1649 really reduced the island with great thoroughness. (Scotland was reduced to obedience also.)

In 1652 a second great confiscation took place, known as the

32. Schapiro, Modern and Contemporary European History. See footnote 31.

Cromwellian settlement, - punishment for supporting Charles I against Parliament.[33] More and more English became landowners in Ireland, until about nine-tenths of the land was held by Protestants with the majority of the Irish as Catholics.

Under Charles II (1660-1685) the Restoration era marks the enactment of many new and harsh laws against Presbyterians, Baptists and Quakers, and members of other sects. These edicts struck Englishmen in Scotland and Ireland as well as England. To escape these oppressive laws the tide of immigration to the colonies rose and great numbers streamed out of England, Scotland and Ireland to the colonies. Thus it came about in 1681 that Charles II granted William Penn the colony of Pennsylvania, for encouragement of foreign settlements was constantly promoted by the Stuart kings.

James II (1665-1688) favored the Catholics in Ireland and found supporters there after he had been deposed by William and Mary (1689-1702). Following the victory of William III, son-in-law of James II, in crushing the Irish at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, three great confiscations took place and large tracts were given to favorites of the king. Ireland was again completely subdued. Thus the impoverishment, degradation and debasement of the Irish Roman Catholic proceeded.

In spite of more liberal treaty terms the English Parliament and Irish leaders did not abide by them and the consequent stifling

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33. Charles I was executed in 1649.

of infant industries arising on the island forced many of the better class of the inhabitants to leave. Especiallyvafter 1690 were the oppressive Navigation Laws of the English most harmful. These selfish, sinister acts, conceived in jealousy and greed by English manufacturers, were designed to compel the colonists to buy English products and cease producing their own. Slowly these laws crushed the linen manufactures of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian dissenters, and soon they began to seek new homes in America.

By 1776 however, Britain, involved in the struggle with the American colonies, was forced to repeal many of its strict laws, and by 1782 the Dublin Parliament beca e an indopendent body. But by this time thousands had left Ireland for America.

Thus upon their flourishing economy in which these Scotch in Ireland had worshipped as they willed and worked successfully at the manufacture of fine linen and woolen cloth beginning in the seventeenth century, evil times had fallen. And when about 1700 they were suddenly aware that both their freedom of worship and export of cloth were forbidden, 20,000 left Ulster within a few years. Indeed throughout the first half of the eighteenth century the movement seemed unending until by 1776 the Scotch-Irish are said to have comprised one-sixth of the American Population, and contributed the larger share in the defeat of England.

Settlement In America. These immigrants began to arrive in large

numbers by 1715 and by 1770 half-a-million had settled in the colonies.[34] Most found homes in Pennsylvania but many settled in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, generally along the frontiers, since the sea-board lands were pretty well taken up, or, expensive to purchase.[35] They cleared land, laid out small farms, worked at woolen and linen manufactures, the latter making inroads upon the profits of the English merchants in the Colonies.

The Movement Toward Division In Ireland. Following the Irish Revolt of 1798 William Pitt resolved to abolish the Irish Legislature. By the Act of Union (1800) the Irish Parliament was abolished and Ireland was given representation in the British Parliament, where her representatives were certain of being outvoted on any important matter.

The movements in Ireland pointing toward Division can be swiftly counted and passed. Following the American Revolution, the state of Irish affairs and the growth of the Home Rule Crusade - strongly opposed by the Ulsterites - passed through many vicissitudes, at last culminating the the separation of the Island into the self-governed Irish Free State with its democratic government; and Northern Ireland, composed of the six counties named Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It was from the County of Down that

34. Rugg, A History of American Civilization, pp 133-159.
35. See Michael Genealogy. The progenitor of this family paid $6000.00 for 300 acres in Harford County, Maryland, a few years after his arrival in America about 1750. This land lay along the upper Chesapeake Bay.

George Wallace came to Pennsylvania.

The Potato Famine. Between the years of 1845 and 1847 the suffering of Ireland came to a climax. The potato crop failed upon which the poorer people depended almost entirely and famine resulted. Thousands died, hundreds of thousands immigrated, and the population of the island has never recovered.

Four years before George Wallace left Ireland the first official census was taken. It showed, 1821, a population of 6,800,000 - on an island not quite so large as the state of Maine. By 1841, it had grown to 8, 196,000. But with the coming of the potato famine in 1845, the first extensive immigration to other lands started, so that for the five years between 1847 and 1852 over 1,000,000 left Ireland for America alone.

During the time of this famine George Wallace experienced great anxiety for his relatives in Ireland and he seems to have written them regularly. There are two letters from his nephew Alexander, son of his brother Robert, born in 1784. A letter dated March 25, 1849 is given below

(C O P Y)

Ballymullen 25th March 1849

Dear Uncle

Yours of the 28th came duly to hand & was very gratefully

received by my Father & all the family. it is certainly a very long time since we heard from you. or any of our friends in America. Uncle Arthur received a letter from you but it was not answered by him at all until my brother George answered it early in January last on the account of Uncle Arthur not answering it & his own intentions for Emigrating to America which accordingly he did (dear Uncle) on the 12th Jan. last. He left his Fathers dwelling which was a sorrowful parting from his Parents. Brothers & Sisters. it being the first seperation in the family. He was 4 years out at the Gardening profession but was always at home on Sunday. He is now gone God willing to visit another shore. he Sailed for Newyork & from thence his intentions were to go to Pittsburg to a Mr. Murdock a Nurseryman About 3 miles from the city. he is a soninlaw to Daniel Tobb (Jobb) of Ballysaleagh and Brotherinlaw to his late Master. if the Lord has prospered him on his Journey, we think he will be through your city ere this reaches your hand. Not Knowing he has an uncle there which he would be happy to see he addressed his letter to Newhope. I hope we will be able to send you his address the next time we write (Dear uncle as I do not know whether you have heard anything About my Grandmothers death. I may just tell you that a short time after having the pleasure of hearing your last letter read was summoned by her God on the 10th May 1845. Where we all hope to meet in a future day. My father is in good health my Mother has lost her health a few years ago & has never recovered. but

we must not complain as it is the hand of him who worketh all things together for good to them that love him (Mary still has a little remembrance of you John & Wm my two oldest Brothers are still working in the farm. the next George I have told you of already. my two youngest Brothers Hugh Woods and James is also at home. Catherine the youngest is now in her 13th year. I have been now nearly 3 years in Bangor with one Mr. Brown a sewed muslin manufacturer & cottonspinner. Although I am only an apprentice I am principal Clerk & Manager of this very large Establishment. We have about 50 persons in the House & employ upwards of 5000 women & children at embroidery in the country. Uncle John & family are all well he has 6 sons & a daughter the Eldest is married & the 5th son Thomas is sailed along with my brother. Uncle Samuel and family are all well he has 4 daughters Uncle Arthur & family are also well - he has 3 sons and 2 daughters living and one daughter dead. Aunt Mary's 2 eldest daughters is married & living in Bangor. Hugh was married & is now a Widower. Martha Eliza departed this life on the 3rd April last after giving birth to a child a few days before. James Bell & family are all well & part of the family - Viz 3 sons are in America in the state of Kentucky. Uncle John Patterson is still living but very infirm. Aunt is also well the family are all married except the youngest son who sailed for America a few weeks before my Brother there was 2 of his Brothers there be-

fore but one of them is now dead. Dear Uncle My Father wishes me to let you know that Doctor Jackson & his Mother are both dead. Stewart Bell's Youngest Son Robert is now living in Ballwooley. My grandfather Henderson is dead a considerable time ago his youngest son my uncle Patrick is living in his place & all the rest of my uncles & aunts are well. The last of your Irish friends which I will mention is the Rev. Hugh Woods He is still preaching the gospel of our Lord in a very fine New Meeting House, built a few years ago in Bangor You wish to know how the times are with us I am sorry to say the(y) are very Bad the Markets is exceedingly low Wheat does not exceed 10/- per hundred corn 5/6 otmeal 10/- & since the failure of the potatoes – which I suppose you will have heard of long ere this the(y) are very deer & scarcely any to be got at from 5/- to 6/- this fatal Epidemic the Cholera has visited the shores of Britain & is round us on every side but has not as yet reached Bangor. Ere this reaches you we hope to have word from my Brother (As I have already told you he was the first of the family which left his native land but I think if the Lord spare us all he will not be the last. I am sure if my Brother be permitted to go on his Journey he will be glad to hear from you as soon as you obtain his address & if you answer this as we all hop you will, we hopeto have received a letter from my Brother & be able to send you his address the next time we write & we will be sure to send him yours

as s on as we have the pleasure of writing to him I have not anything more to say which would be of importance at present but hoping you will answer us as soon as this reaches your hand & with best respects to Aunt & family - I remain dear Uncle

Your Affectionate Nephew

Alexander Wallace

P S Dear Uncle, We have just received word of the arrival of the ship which my brother sailed in after a quick passage of 28 days - .

AW

(if I have neglected anything please
(ask & I will be happy to answer you

The exact number of the brothers, nieces and nephews of George Wallace and their wives and children who finally came to America is not known, but from the accounts available the following list is made

1. His brother William who settled in New York State. William was married and had four children.
2. George Wallace, son of Robert. George came to Pittsburg to work for a Nurseryman.

3. Three brothers (?) of James Ball went to Kentucky.
4. His brother James, who was buried at Washington, New York. James was married and had 2vchildren.
5. Thomas, fifth son of Brother John, who lived in Hudson, New York.

A story in the family relates that the Thomas Wallace who went to California returned for a visit, and that he was entertained by the family of George Wallace's children living in Baltimore. Thomas had a son Stirling Wallace who was very well spoken of. When the second child of Susanna Pownall Wallace Edwards, B6, (daughter of George and Mary Pownall Mattison Wallace) was born, his mother admiring the name and the man, named her infant Stirling Wallace Edwards, in honor of the Californian. The author of this work and one of his sons, bears the same name.

It will be noted that the given names of William and Wallace are freely used in the generations following George. The custom probably originiated in the desire to perpetuate the names and characters of Scotch heroes. Tradition offers the explanation that all Scotch Wallaces trace descent from the family of the famed William Wal ace who rallied his countrymen and defeated the English forces at Stirling.

George Wallace received another letter from his nephew Alexander in Ireland, dated August 5, 1849, in which further reference is made to members of the family, relatives by marriage, friends and acquaintances. He also mentions the current farm market prices. The letter

follows:

(C O P Y)

Bangor 5th August 1849

Dear Uncle

Yours of the 24th June came to hand on the 12th July. We were all very happy to hear that you & your Family were well. When this leaves my hand we are all enjoying the great & inestimable Blessings of good health Thanks be to god for his unspeakable bounties which he is daily bestowing upon us. My Mother is still very unwell yet. Dear Uncle I went down to Uncle Arthurs with your letter on the following Sabbath after I received it. He said he would write to you shortly himself but he desired me to say that he would hold on where he was for some time till he would see how things would go with him. You wish to know something of Robert He is Married & has a large family & working as Foreman to Mr. Crawford he is very comfortable - more so than a good many of the farmers in the Neighbourhood his wages is 7/- per week with a free house & some large gardens - also a cow kept. the portion of land which Mr. Crawford gave to Jas McFerran was along Samuel Cargos March (marsh ?) from the Barley Bodles to Matthew Kennedys. There was 10 acres

taken My father still holds 32 acres. Jas McFerran very soon got further out of Mr Crawfords favour than ever he was in it he was out of the land long before he died and living in Bangor & hard enough up to These 10 acres is n w divided into two lots the people who Hold is James Waugh a Taylor. he lives in the Crawfordsburn House The other is a widow Montgom ry - daughterinlaw to old James Montgomery of Balygrot. There was never any of them done well in it. Isaac McHarry is dead & his Family are entirely out of this country Samuel Cargo has part of the land. Archibald Campbell (Lord Dufferins Foreman Builder) lives in James Pattersons place at the Damhill. The Dam is all dryed up & is arable Land. The Dam is now in the Glen Below Samuel Cargos. Matthew Kennedy is dead. My uncle McMurray bought the Land but he lives where James Davison formerly lived he has built a house there & is doing very well. William Whitla (?) lives in My Uncle George Pattersons place at the Isle he is Married the second Time the First wife had one child. but this one has none. The name of Martha Elizas Husband is David Cooke. She left 4 children 2vBoys & 2 Girls. Bob Gray & Archibald are both Dead. Young David Cargo is Married & lives in his Fathers place. The rest of the Family are all left the hill. James is an agent for Mr Brown. (My Master). in Newtownards Uncle John, Keeps the post office at Dundonald yet. he has also a Grocery & spirit Store. My cousin Thomas served his time to the woolen drapery & Hab rdashery business as Clerk. The rest of the Family are

in the same business except 2 that is in Clerking in the Bank. The rest of our Friends are all well. Dear Uncle. We had a letter from My Brother George on the same day I got your last & I also had one from him on the 26th. he was well & liked his place well. he said he had got your directions in New York & written to you but had not got any answer (his directions Now is.

Mr. George Wallace
Care of Messrs Wm Holmes & Co
Corner of Front & Market Street
Pittsburg America P. A.

Dear Uncle times here are not much better yet. The cholera has been very bad in Belfast & Hollywood this some time back but is now something abated. Trade has been very bad this long time. It is expected to be better if the disease was gone. The Potatoe crop is appearing to do better this season than the (it) have been this some years back. The crops of every description look extremely well. There is a great deal of stir in Ireland at Present on the account of an expected visit of the Queen.[36] she is to land first in Cork then in Dublin next Kingstown & lastly in Belfast old John Gilmore lived till he was a very old Man & was Killed on the road by a horse & car. his wife was Blind for a considerable time. She died shortly after him. his son Alexr is now living in Duprees McWha place. Duprees and his wife are both dead. The Family is now living in a Farm near Ballywalter. I have not any more news at

36. Queen Victoria of England.

present but If I have forgot anything or anything you wish to know be sure to ask & I will be happy to answer you.

My Father & Mother Brothers & Sisters all join in sending their kind love to you Now hoping this may find you & your Family all in Good health I remain Dear Uncle

Your affectionate Nephew

Alexr Wallace

P S The Markets here at present is Via Oatmeal 12/- per Hd Butter 6/2 per lb Potatoes 5 per stone - -[37]

Another letter is preserved[38] and was written by William Wallace, Junior of New York State, dated Bethel, May 26, 1853. William Junior was the son of William son of Samuel and Margaret Patterson Wallace of Bangor, Ireland and father of George Wallace, to whom the letter was written. William Senior married Jane Patterson and was buried at White Lake, Sullivan County, New York. His children were William Junior, James, Alexander and Margaret Eleanor who married _____ McAlister.

At the time of writing William Junior seems to have been recovering from poor health and to have been recently engaged in some form of literary endeavor.

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37. Measure equivalent to 14 pounds. 12/- means 12 shillings.
38. The originals of the three letters quoted are in the collection of William Romine Wallace Esquire.

(C O P Y)

Bethel, May 26, 1853

Dear Uncle,

I have deferred writing to you for so long a time, after promising so faithfully, that I am completely ashamed. I have often thought of you since I saw you, and would liked to have heard from you, and yet I still procrastinated. Truly is it said that this is the thief of Time. You will perceive from the head of my letter that I am again in Sullivan County, but not on account of any decline in my health, as I believe I am steadily getting better; at all events, as far as the cough is concerned, the issue, which I spoke to you of, being, by God's blessing, I believe, the means. Father, Mother and Margaret Eleanor are well. James and Alexander, in NewyYork are well and all friends, as far as I know. After I left you I visited Albany, Troy, &c., and called to see Aunt Patience, who is well, together with her daughter and son-in-law. Her son is in an Apothecary's Shop in New York.

I have not done anything for Dr. Scott since the 1st of March, he having then to dismiss me on accou t of the want of funds, thing they would be able to commence operations again by the 1st of May or June, when they would employ me permanently.

But whether I shall again engage in it I do not know. He writes me that he is thinking of visiting Scotland in a week or so, if his consistory is willing, Mrs. Scott accompanying him. As I anticipated their works will not take unless capital is invested, and they begin to see that themselves, and I believe are endeavoring to make arrangements with some publisher.

Thomas Wallace went to California about the 1st of March, and have heard nothing of him since. He charges Dr. Scott with grossly deceiving him, and gave that as the cause of his going to California.

I believe I have nothing further to say at present, but if you could spare the time we would be glad to see you here with Aunt Mary.

Give my respects to the boys and girls, together with Aunt Mary.

Your Affectionate Nephew

Wm. Wallace, jr

Write soon and direct to

Wm Wallace, jr.,
Bethel, Sullivan Co.,
N. Y.

George Wallace, it is now thought, spent a part of his earlier years in America either visiting or working in the city of New York, or the nearby portion of that state. The record shows however, that all of his children, except Martha Emily, were born in Solebury, Bucks County, and that in 1848 the family moved to Baltimore, where in September 1869 George was living at number 83 South Eden Street.

The two oldest sons, Samuel A., and Joseph Henry, however, remained behind in Solebury. Their ages at that time were 17 years and 15 years, respectively. By 1884 both were residents of New Jersey.

Of the later years of George Wallace in Baltimore (1848-1884) some further information is found in the Wallace family bible.[39] Soon after moving to Baltimore the youngest child, Martha Emily, aged two years and three months, contracted Scarlet fever and died there, July 5, 1848.

A ninth child was sent to bless the home of George and Mary Wallace when Georgianna Isabelle, was born September 10, 1850. When she caught the same dread disease in the fall of 1856, which had proved fatal to her sister, Martha Emily, the parents removed the child, then aged six years and one month, to Solebury, no doubt believing she might recover more easily. This however was not the case and little Georgianna died in Bucks County, October 3, 1856.

The entries in the family bible show no further deaths, and the four daughters and three sons remaining of the family survived their parents. The last child, Sarah Elizabeth Wallace Holmes, (the Aunt

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39. In the collection of William Romine Wallace Esquire.

Sallie of the author of this work) died in May 1918, having lived through four Wars of the United States and reached the honored age of 74 years.

The entries in the Wallace family bible are unusually complete and it may be of interest to note that all appear to be in the handwriting of George Wallace, except four. These latter would appear to have been written by his wife, Mary. There are twenty-one entries in all, of which eleven are birth records, seven are recordings of marriage, and two of the deaths of the youngest daughters.

The seven marriage records include the parents, George and Mary, and six of the children. The record of the son Richard who married Lulie Hall is missing, and it may have been that this marriage took place following the deaths of the parents.

The eleven birth records are of the nine children and of the two parents, and that of George Wallace, written in his own hand, is given below

(C O P Y)

George Wallace Son of
Samuel and Margaret
Wallace was Born in
Febuery AD 1802
In Belly mullan Parish
of Bangor and County

of Down Irland Sailed
from Belfast Sept. the
12th and Landed in
New York Oct. the 23rd
AD 1825

The activities with which George Wallace were most concerned in his last years are given in his obituary notice, which, however, lacks the exact date of his death. The clipping is given below

(C O P Y)

Death of an Old Citizen. - Mr. George Wallace one of the oldest citizens in East Baltimore, died on Friday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jacob Denny Michael, No 17 North Broadway, in his 82d year. Mr. Wallace was born in County Down, Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to this country when but 18 years of age. His first place of settlement in America was in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where was for many years engaged in the lime business. In 1848 he removed to Baltimore and has been residing here ever since. He was for some time superintendent of lime quarries at Texas Baltimore county and in this city and had charge of Messrs Fell and Robinsons lime sheds. He retired from active life about six years ago, on account of his

feeble health. He was noted for his excellent memory, being always able to remember the most minute circumstances of his early life. He was an elder in the Broadway Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was its oldest member. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his arrival in the United States. The primary cause of his death was old age. Tomorrow it will be one year since his wife Mrs. Mary P. Wallace, died at an advanced age. He leaves seven children, four daughters and three sons all grown. Messrs. Samuel A and Jos. H. Wallace now of New Jersey and Richard M. Wallace of Wallace and Bro., North Howard Street are sons.[40] The funeral takes place this afternoon from the residence of Mr. Jacob D. Michael and Reb. George E. Jones of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, assisted by Rev. E. D. Owen of the High Street Episcopal Church, will officiate. The pallbearers: W. W. C. Thompson, W. C. Orr, J. M. Hume, Charles Hill, Alexander McClymont and W. S. Faust. Burial in Baltimore Cemetary.

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40. William Wallace Tuckey Esquire of Washington, whose collection includes the above clipping, states that the location of this firm is given incorrectly and that it was nearer the Baltimore wharves. The firm traded in steamship and machinists supplies, hardware, lubricating oil and similar items.

Chapter 10 - The Family Of Mary Pownall Mattison Wallace and George Wallace, the Immigrant. The Mattison And Ely Families. Sixth Generation

Chapter 10 - The Family Of Mary Pownall Mattison Wallace And George Wallace, the Immigrant. The Mattison And Ely Families. Sixth Generation

B - Mary Pownall Mattison - George Wallace

Married Solebury, Pennsylvania July 6, 1830 — B - Feb. 1802 D - 1884

Children

b1-Samuel A. Wallace	b Aug. 27, 1831	d Oct. 9, 1904	M(1. Mary Catherine Woolverton (2. Mary Estil
b2-Joseph Henry	" b Aug. 21, 1833	d Apr. 21, 1917	M - Martha Ann Romine
b3-Margaret Patterson	" b May 2, 1836	d Dec. 19, 1892	M - Joseph M. Tuckey
b4-Richard Mattison	" b Oct. 2, 1838	d Aug. 29, 1897	M - Lulie Hall
b5-Mary Ann Mattison	" b Dec. 22, 1840	d Sept.24, 1892	M - Jacob Denny Michael
b6-Susanna Pownall	" b Aug. 2, 1842	d June 1906	M - Emory Edwards
b7-Sarah Elizabeth	" b Mar. 12, 1844	d May 2, 1918	M - Byron H. Holmes
b8-Martha Emily	" b Apr. 5, 1846	d July 5, 1848	
b9-Georgianna Isabelle	" b Sept. 10, 1850	d Oct. 3, 1856	

Mary Pownall Mattison Wallace died one year before her husband. She departed this life in the home of her son-in-law Jacob Denny Micheal, who at that time was living at 66 South Exeter Street, Baltimore, Maryland. For a full account of the life and times of George Wallace, see page 73.

Sixth Generation

C - Hannah Lee Mattison - Isaac Reeder

Married B - D -

Children

c1- b d M -

The children of this couple, if any, are unknown.

D - Joseph Jones Mattison - Mahala Vanselous (Van Leelust)

Married B - D -

Children

d1-Asher G. (V.?) Mattisonb Dec. 24, 1847 d May 5, 1922 M - Hulda Pearson

d2-Richard V. " b Nov. 17, 1851 d M -(1. Esther Dafter
(2. Eleanor Seger Cottrell

G - John Ely Mattison -

Married D - D -

Children

g1- b d M -

Sixth Generation

H - Sarah F. Mattison -

Married B - D -

Children

hl- b d M -

I - Margaret H. Mattison - George M. Vangelous (Van Zeelust)

Married B D -

Children

il- b d M -

(Note - The next two families, while not belonging in the direct line to the author, are given as a matter of record. See page 71. The following pages will contain similar records.)

Reuben Pownall Ely - Violetta Duer

Married B - D -

Children

Elizabeth F Ely b d M -

Sarah W " b d M -

Sixth Generation

Elizabeth Ely - Howard H. Paxson

Married B - D -

Children

Alfred	Ely	b	d	M -
Rose Ellen	"	b	d infancy	M -
Martha Elizabeth	"	b	d	M -

Chapter 11 - The Families of Wallace, Tuckey, Michael, Mattison, and Edwards. Seventh Generation.

Seventh Generation

B1 - Samuel A. Wallace - Mary Catherine Woolverton (First Wife)
Married April 28, 1860 B - Oct. 10, 1834 D - Sept. 18, 1869

No Children

Mary Catherine Woolverton was of Sandy Ridge, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. William Wallace Tuckey Esquire, B31, has in his collection the Western Union Telegraph Company telegram sent by Joseph Henry Wallace, B2, notifying Samuel's mother of the death of Mary C. W. Wallace. A copy of this wire is given below

(C O P Y)

New Hope Pa 14 1869

Received at Baltimore Sept 14

To Miss Mary P Wallace
83 South Eden Street

Mary died yesterday funeral sixteenth eleven a. m.

J. H. Wallace

7J60 paid vx

On the outside of the envelope in which the telegram was delivered is written "Charges. 10¢ for delivery."

Seventh Generation

P1 - Samuel A. Wallace - Mary Estil (Second Wife)

Married Oct. 23, 1872 B - D - Sept. 4, 1932

No Children

After the death of Samuel Wallace, his widow, Mary Estil Wallace, turned over to Mrs. Daniel Risby Warne, B25, a number of photographs of the family of Susanna Pownall Edwards, B6, which she in turn has presented to the author for his collection.

P2 - Joseph Henry Wallace - Martha Ann Romine

Married November 19, 1853 at Sandy Ridge, N. J. B - Sept. 14, 1833 D- June 25, 1915

Children

b21-Mary Emma Wallace	b July 6, 1857	d Oct. 25, 1926	M - Geo. M. Tindall	
b22-George Romine	" b May 7, 1859	d Mar. 5, 1937	M - Clara Nolson Funk	
b23-Sallie Vandalah	" b Mar. 3, 1862	d same day		
b24-William Albert	" b Aug. 25, 1863	d Oct. 25, 1926	M - 1. May Mundy 2. Jennie McCrea	
b25-Martha Ella	" b Mar. 1, 1866	d	M - Rev. Daniel Risby Warne	

Martha Ann Romine was the daughter of John and Lucy Romine of Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Seventh Generation

B3 - Margaret Patterson Wallace - Joseph H. Tuckey
Married March 4, 1859 B - D -

Children

b31-William Wallace Tuckey b d M - Alice Christine McDade

b32-Mary " b d M - Wm. Gray

b33-Anna Belle " b d M - Robert Dows

b34-Richard " b d M - Theresa _____

b35-Harvey " b d M -

The home of this family was 1635 McElderry Street, Baltimore. The Tuckeys were residents of that city.

B4 - Richard Mattison Wallace - Lulie Hall
Married B - Jan. 7, 1859 D -

Children

b41-Richard H. Wallace b d young

b42-William Hall " b d M - Amy Thomsen

Seventh Generation

B5 - Mary Ann Mattison - Jacob Denny Michael

Married June 14th, 1864 B - Feb. 2, 1842 D - Oct. 9, 1897

Children

b51-Mary Emma Michael b Apr. 10, 1865 d infancy

b52-William Wallace " b Nov. 17, 1866 d infancy

b53-Jacob Jackson " b May 1, 1868 d June 27, 1914 M - Mary Revell Watson

b54-George Wallace " b Aug. 29, 1870 d Jan. 1876

b55-Horace Holmes " b Feb. 7, 1873 d July 27, 1904 UNM

b56-Grace Elizabeth " b Oct. 3, 1878 d M - Edward Watters

b57-May Garrettson " b May 25, 1880 d Jan. 17, 1922 M - Fred A. Scherf

b58-Jeanette " b Apr. 6, 1884 d Feb. 6, 1916 M - James Harvey Spicer
(Jan 1914)

Mary Pownall Mattison Wallace died at the home of Jacob Denny Michael, 66 South Exeter Street, Baltimore, Maryland. For a full account of the Michael family of Harford County and Baltimore, Maryland see The Genealogy of the Michael Family.

B6 - Susanna Pownall Wallace - Emory Edwards

Married April 20th, 1876 B - D -

Children

b61 - Randolph E. Edwards b d infancy

b62 - Sterling Wallace " b d M - Delia Lillian Michael

Seventh Generation

For an account of the ancestors of Delia Lillian Michael, see The Genealogy of the Michael Family, appendix. Emory Edwards was a Marine Engineer and author of technical works. Nine of his books on Marine and Steam Engineering may be found in the Library of Congress. At one time he was Associate Editor of the magazine The American Shipbuilder. He was also an officer on a vessel of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The tradition that he was at one time an Engineer Officer of the United States Navy has, at this date, not been proven. Emory Edwards and his brother Frederick were residents of Baltimore. Further knowledge of his antecedents is unknown at present.

D7 - Sarah Elizabeth Wallace - Byron H. Holmes of Baltimore
Married October 27th, 1868 B - D -

No Children

D1 - Asher G. (V.?) Mattison - Hulda Pearson
Married Feb. 12, 1885 B - Sept. 2, 1855 D -

No Children

This family adopted one child. The Mattisons were of Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Asher Mattison was a farmer of New Hope P. O. Pennsylvania. His wife was the daughter of Wilson and Rachel (daughter of Eli Fell, Senior) Pearson of Solebury, Bucks County. Mrs. Mattison was one of the makers of the famous Solebury wheat straw hat.

Seventh Generation

The old Mattison Homestead is located on the south side of the road leading from the village of Solebury to Lahaska just east of the Carversville Road, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

D2 - Richard V. Mattison - Esther Dafter (First Wife)

Married November 4, 1874 B - D - July 15, 1919

Children

d21-Richard V. Mattison b Sept. 16, 1879 d May 23, 1927 M -

d22-Esther V. " b Feb. 2, 1883 d Feb. 6, 1887

d23-Royal " b June 21, 1892 d M -

Richard engaged in the business of manufacturing chemist in Philadelphia under the firm name of Keasby and Mattison.

D2 - Richard V. Mattison - Eleanor Segar Cottrell (Second Wife)

Married B - D -

Children

d24- b d M -

Chapter 12 - The Families of Tindall, Wallace, Warne, Tuckey, Michael, Watters, Scherf, Spicer, Edwards, Mattison. Eighth Generation.

Chapter 12 – The Families of Tindall, Wallace, Warne, Tuckey, Michael, Watters, Scherf, Spicer, Edwards, Mattison. Eighth Generation.

B21 – Mary Emma Wallace – George H. Tindall

Married B – D –

Children

b211-J. Wallace Tindall b d M-1. Alice Wellsted 2.

b212-Margaret " b d M-Benjamin Bugbee

B22 – George Romine Wallace – Clara Holson Funk

Married July 7, 1892 B – D –

Children

b221-Mary Louise Wallace b Mar. 4, 1893 d M-Chas. Blaine Illingworth

b222-William Romine " b Feb. 3, 1895 d M-Myrtle Pauline Kepler

b223-Irma Reading " b June 13, 1896 d Aug. 13, 1896

George Romine Wallace, so far as is known, began the first systematic collection of the records of the Pownall and Wallace families. (See page 4). He was a manufacturing chemist of Philadelphia and the family home is in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Eighth Generation

B24 - William Albert Wallace - May Mundy (First Wife)

Married B - D -

No Children

B24 - William Albert Wallace - Jennie McCrea (Second Wife)

Married B - D -

No Children

B25 - Martha Ella Wallace - Rev. Daniel Risby Tarne

Married July 9, 1926 B - D -

No Children

Rev. Warne was a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

B31 - William Wallace Tuckey - Alice Christine McDade

Married June 22, 1898 in Washington, D. C. B - Aug. 19, 1866 D - Nov. 20, 1939

Children

b311-Margaret McDade Tuckey b July 7, 1899 d UNM

b312-Ruth Elizabeth " b Nov. 6, 1900 d M-Jerome Scovil Shear

Alice Christine was a daughter of Lewis Henry McDade of Savage, Maryland and Sarah (Thompson) McDade of Fort Deposit, Maryland. Alice was born in Washington, D. C.

Eighth Generation

B32 - Mary Tuckey - William Gray

Married B - D -

Children

b321-William Gray b d UNM

b322-Laura " b d UNM

b323-Mary " b d

b324-Blanche " b d M-

b325-Clara " b d M-

b326-Richard " b d M-

B33 - Anna Belle Tuckey - Robert Dows

Married B - D -

Children

b331-Sidney Dows b d M-

b332-Arthur " b d M-Alice _____

b333-Wallace Emmett " b d M-

B34 - Richard Tuckey - Theresa

Married B - D -

Children

b341- b d young

This family lives in Camden, New Jersey.

Eighth Generation

B35 - Harvey Tuckey -

Married B - D -

No Children

This family lived in Baltimore, Maryland.

B42 - William Hall Wallace - Amy Thomsen

Married B - D -

Children

b421- b d M-

B53 - Jacob Jackson Michael - Mary Revell Watson

Married March 20th, 1895 B - Jan. 22, 1870 D -

Children

b531-Joseph Jackson Michael	b Jan. 14, 1896	d	M-Anna Sophia Marie Torp
b532-Milton Denny	" b Jan. 18, 1898	d	M-Pauline Eleanor Mahoney
b533-Edwin Watson	" b Mar. 7, 1900	d	UNM
b534-George Revell	" b Oct. 1, 1902	d	M-1. Mildred Viola Meiser 2. Beatrice Lillian Wilson

This family lives in Baltimore, Maryland. Milton and Edwin are in the armed forces, World War II.

Eighth Generation

B56 - Grace Elizabeth Michael - Edward Watters
Married March 15, 1910 B - June 4, 1872 D -

No Children

This family adopted one child, Jeannette Watters; they live in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

B57 - May Garrettson Michael - Fred A. Scherf
Married June 14, 1904 B - D -

Children

b571-Chas Denny Scherf b May 29, 1908 d May 5, 1916

b572-Margaret Elizabeth " b Jan. 5, 1912 d infancy

b573-Eleanor Pownall " b July 19, 1913 d M-Daniel Carl Rowe

b574-Jeannette Osborn " b Sept. 19, 1915 d M-

b575-Grace Watters " b d M-

B58 - Jeannette Michael - James Harvey Spicer
Married September 11, 1906 B - Jan. 6, 1881 D -

Children

b581-Janet Louise Spicer b Oct. 31, 1908 d M-Chas. Frederick Watson

Eighth Generation

E62 - Sterling Wallace Edwards - Delia Lillian Michael

Married December 17th, 1898 in Washington, D. C. by the Rev. Richard F. Williams

B - Dec. 16, 1873 D - Aug. 30, 1925

Children

b621-Sterling Wallace Edwards b Oct. 3, 1900 d M-Mary Ellen Wheeler

b622-Randolph Ennalls " b Sept. 19, 1902 d M-Mrs. Pauline Dora Decker

b623-(daughter) b d infancy

In the Michael Genealogy, the number of Delia Lillian Michael is A761.

D21- Richard V. Mattison -

Married B - D -

Children

d211- b d M-

D22 - Esther V. Mattison -

Married B - D -

Children

d221- b d M-

Eighth Generation

D23 - Royal Mattison -

Married B - D -

Children

d231- b d M-

Chapter 13 - The Families Of Tindall, Dugbee, Illingworth, Wallace, Tuckey, Gray, Dows, Michael, Rowe, Watson, Edwards. Ninth Generation

Chapter 13 - The Families of Tindall, Hugbee, Illingworth, Wallace, Tuckey, Gray, Dows, Michael, Rowe, Watson, Edwards. Ninth Generation

B211 - J. Wallace Tindall - Alice Pellated (First Wife)

Married B - D -

Children

b2111- b d M-

B211 - J. Wallace Tindall - (Second Wife)

Married B - D -

Children

b d M-

B212 - Margaret Tindall - Benjamin Hugbee

Married B - D -

Children

b2121- b d M-

B221 - Mary Louise Wallace - Chas. Elaine Illingworth

Married B - D -

Children

b2211-Chas. E. Illingworth b Aug. 11, 1913 d M-Evelyn Hale

b2212-Geo. Walshaw " b Dec. 4, 1916 d M-Rosalyn Marie Toce

b2213-Anne " b June 30, 1925 d M-

b2214-Mary " b Jan. 5, 1928 d M-

Ninth Generation

B222 - William Romine Wallace - Myrtle Pauline Kepler

Married March 16, 1921 B - Dec. 31, 1897 D -

Children

b2221-Wm. Romine Wallace, Jr. b Mar. 30, 1925 d M-

B312 - Ruth Elizabeth Tuckey - Jerome Scovil Shear

Married B - D -

Children

b3121-Richard Wallace Shear b Dec. 2, 1935 d M-

This family lives at Springfield, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

B324 - Blanch Gray - Watson Naylor

Married B - D -

Children

b3241- b - d M-

B331 - Sidney Dows -

Married b- D -

Children

b3311 - b d M-

Ninth Generation

B332 - Arthur Dows - Alice

Married B - D -

Children

b3321- b d M-

B531 - Joseph Jackson Michael - Anna Sophia Marie Torp

Married January 14th, 1920 B - Aug. 13, 1889 D -

Children

b5311-Mary Jane Michael b Oct. 17, 1920 d M-

b5312-Nancy Torp " b Oct. 8, 1922 d M-Thom. Forest Austin

b5313-John Revell " b Jan. 8, 1925 d M-

B532 - Milton Denny Michael - Pauline Eleanor Mahoney

Married March 10, 1933 B - June 10, 1906 D -

Children

b5321-John Denny Michael b Dec. 23, 1933 d M-

B534 - George Revell Michael - Mildred Viola Heiser (First Wife)

Married January 5, 1931 B - Aug. 23, 1909 D - Oct. 6, 1936

Children

b5341-Geo. Revell Jr. b Nov. 24, 1931 d M-

Ninth Generation

B534 - George Revell Michael - Beatrice Lillian Wilson (Second Wife)
Married June 14, 1942 B - July 20, 1901 D -

Children

b5342- b d M-

B573 - Eleanor Pownall Scherf - Daniel Carl Rowe
Married June 15, 1935 B - Sept. 8, 1907 D -

Children

b5731-Elinor Ann Rowe b July 20, 1937 d M-

B581 - Janet Louise Spicer - Charles Frederick Watson
Married March 3, 1934 B - Apr. 3, 1902

No Children

This family lives in Hamilton, Baltimore, Maryland. Janet Louise is the second wife of Charles,

Ninth Generation

B621 - Sterling Wallace Edwards - Mary Ellen Wheeler

Married in Belair, Maryland B - Oct. 9, 1903 D - Aug. 1, 1925

Children

b6211-Randolph Ennalls Edwards II b Sept. 3, 1926 d M-

b6212-Sterling Wallace " III b Aug. 2, 1938 d M-

Mary Ellen is the daughter of James Austin Wheeler of Belair, Maryland, and his first wife, Lillian Parrish Wheeler, deceased.

B622 - Randolph Ennalls Edwards - Mrs. Pauline Dora Becker

Married August 20, 1932 B - Dec. 10, 1898 D -

No Children

Chapter 14 - The Families Of Illingworth and Michael. Tenth Generation

Tenth Generation

B2211 - Charles Blaine Illingworth - Evelyn Hale
Married March 20, 1941 B - D -

Children

b22111- b d M-

B2212 - George Malshaw Illingworth - Rosalyn Marie Toce
Married November 21, 1937 B - March 14, 1918 D -

Children

b22121-Pamela Illingworth b Jan. 21, 1943 d M-

b22122-Geo. Malshaw " Jr.b Jan. 27, 1945 d M-

B2213 - Anne Illingworth -
Married B - D -

Children

b22131- b d M-

B2214 - Mary Illingworth -
Married B - D -

Children

b22141- b d M-

Tenth Generation

B2221 - William Romine Wallace, Jr. -

Married B - D -

Children

b22211- b d M-

B3121 - Richard Wallace Shear -

Married B - D -

Children

b31211- b d M-

B5311 - Mary Jane Michael -

Married B - D -

Children

b53111- b d M-

B5312 - Nancy Torp Michael - Thomas Forest Austin

Married July 28, 1943 B - D -

Children

b53121 - Thom. Forest Austin, Jr. b Apr. 19, 1945 d M-

B6211 - Randolph Ennalls Edwards II -

Married B - D -

Children

b62111- b d M-

Tenth Generation

P6212 - Sterling Wallace Edwards III -

Married B - D -

Children

b62121- b d M-

Appendix - 1. How To Reckon With Dates Old Style
2. Bibliography

1. How To Reckon With Dates Old Style

1. How To Reckon With Dates Old Style[41]

A stumbling block for many an ancestor hunter, when he attempts to check the dates of his forebears, is a mysterious discrepancy of either a few days or a year which throws out his calculation. If this does not arise, then the "double" date which he finds in some old record may cause him to wonder why those who made the contemporary record did not know whether the child was born in 1701 or 1702. If you have much experience with them, you will note that these double dates occur in the old records only in January, February, and March - never in any other months and never after 1752.

This system of double-dating arose as a result of a change made in the calendar in 1582. Before that date the so-called Julian calendar was used throughout the Christian world. It was established by Julius Caesar, hence its name. This system, which divided the year into 365 days, plus an extra day every fourth year, was officially adopted at the sitting of the Nicene Council in A. D. 325. As it became possible to measure more accurately the length of the solar year, it was found that the Julian system of measuring exceeded the solar year by eleven minutes, or twenty-four hours every 131 years, and three days every 400 years. This excess amounted to about ten days between A. D. 325 and A. D. 1582. Thus the date of the vernal equinox had been thrown back, by that time, from 21 March to 11 March and the calculation for Easter were thrown out.

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41. Quoted from Doane, Searching For Your Ancestors.

Pope Gregory XIII, then head of the Roman Catholic Church, ordered that ten days be dropped out of the calendar, thus restoring the equinox to its accustomed date, 21 March. To prevent the recurrence of this error, he ordered further that, in every four hundred years, leap year's extra day should be omitted three times. To accomplish this in orderly fashion it was to be omitted on centennial years of which the first two digits could not be divided by four without a remainder. Thus it was omitted in A. D. 1700, 1800, and 1900, but will not be omitted in A. D. 2000. Moreover, the decree changed the beginning of the new year from 25 March to 1 Jan. This system, known as the Gregorian calendar, now prevails and we are right with the sun.

Following the edict of the Pope, all Catholic countries adopted the new system of reckoning. But England in difficulties with the church of Rome, always reluctant to accept a new and untried idea, even though scientifically proved, refused to adopt the new calendar officially and did not adopt it until 1752, or 170 years later, when the difference between the calendar and the sun was a little more than eleven days. So, in English-speaking countries (including the English colonies) and in Russia, the Julian calendar continued to prevail as the official system of counting time. Throughout that time (that is, until 1752) the new year did not begin until 25 March and there was still a difference of eleven days between the English calendar and that used in the rest of Europe.

In spite of this difference in the official calendar, many people began to use the Gregorian system. Hence, in many of the early colonial records you will find "double dates," generally written like this: "9 Mar. 1656/57," indicating that, while it was officially still 1656, some people considered it as 1657. Governor Winthrop dated a letter to his wife 22 Mar. 1629; six days later he wrote another and dated it 28 Mar. 1630.

Incidentally, in dates of the seventeenth century you will frequently find the month indicated by its number rather than its name. This was primarily because most of the months had "pagan" names, and hence those names were disliked by the Puritans, and even more by the Quakers, who believe in simplicity carried to its extreme. Since, before 1752, March was considered the first month of the year, even though the twenty-fifth was the day on which the year changed, we must interpret the old records with that in mind. Thus "13th, 2nd month, 1644," becomes 13 April 1644"; or "3: 12mo: 1639" becomes "3 Feb. 1639" (that is, 1640). Generally the day was given first and the month second, but you should always make sure by comparing the date with others in the same record, remembering that there were but twelve months and a possible thirty-one days. If you find that a date is given as 3: 28: 1644, you know that "3" represents the month - May; but if the record is 3: 8: 1644, you should try to find in the same record a date which definitely establishes the first figure as that of the month, as 4: 15: 1644.

In 1752, when the British government finally decided to recognize the fact that men had made a mistake in calculating the length of the solar year, and to shift into line with the other countries of Europe in the use of the calendar, Parliament passed an act by which the Gregorian system was officially adopted. It is said that there were riots in some of the rural sections of England because the act ordered that eleven days should be dropped out of the calendar on 3 Sept. (making the next day 14 Sept.) The people thought that the government was trying to cheat them out of eleven days of their lives!

To cite an example of what this change meant, let us consider the birth date of George Washington. He was actually born, according to the official calendar in force at the time, 11 Feb. 1732. But, with the change in the calendar in 1752, he changed his birthday to conform with the new calendar and thus made it 22 Feb. in order that he could celebrate, I suppose, the exact anniversary of his birth. Therefore, to state his birth date accurately, we should write: "Born 11 Feb. 1731, O. S. (that is, old style), or 22 Feb. 1732, N. S. (new style). When the genealogist attempts to correlate birth records, he should always remember this difference of eleven days and the change in the beginning of the new year. If your ancestor's gravestone states that he died "Aug. 31, 1810, aged 81 years, 6 months, 19 days" and you figure back from that record and determine that he was born 12 Feb. 1729, and then you find the date of his birth in the vital records of his native town as 1 Feb. 1728, you can account for

the discrepancy by this change in the calendar, for 12 Feb. 1729 would be the "new style" of reckoning, and 1 Feb. 1728 the "old style."

Most people do not change into new style the dates of these old records, when both of the dates (that is, those of birth and death) occurred before the change in the calendar. Even if one date is old style and one new style, it is not necessary to make the change for it can be designated by the initials "O. S." or "N. S." to indicate that you have noted any discrepancy that you have found. In the case of the "double dates" occuring between 1 Jan. and 25 March the year is generally designated "1640/41" or, as some of them have been printed, "16$\frac{40}{41}$.

Frequently this matter of the change in the calendar will explain the birth of two children apparently within too short a period. Thus, if you have collected the data on the births of the children of a family from different sources, you can reconcile them by studying the calendar. Suppose that you find, from one source, that John and Mary Jones had a son, named Henry, born 27 Mar. 1640, and from another record a daughter, named Hannah, born 28 Feb. 1640. This looks very strange until you remember that the date 28 Feb. 1640 was "old style" and actually, according to modern reckoning, 28 Feb. 1641; therefore you can figure that these two children were born eleven months apart, instead of twenty-seven days apart.

2. Bibliography

2. Bibliography

While all the works listed below have n t been personally consulted by the author, members of the family or interested persons have done so, and the titles are given below in the hope they will be of use to future students of the family or allied lines.

Works available in the Library of Congress, Genealogical Section, are marked (LCGS); those available only at the Bucks County Historical Society in Doylestown are marked (BCHS). Many of the volumes are available in other larger libraries, historical societies, in private collections or elsewhere.

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3. Davis, W. W. H., History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1905. 2nd Edition, 3 Vols.

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6. Reeder, Eastburn, Early Settlers of Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa. Intelligencer Company, Doylestown, 1900. BCHS.

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In copying this work, the following notes may prove helpful. They are based on the use of a typewriter with Elite (small) type.

1. Set paper stop on 0 - zero.

2. Margins for text matter: 20 - 90.

3. Tabulator stops for tabular arrangement of families are:

15, 39, 41, 58, 75.

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